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The Mercury.

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JOHN P. SANBORN, Editor.

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NEWPORT, R. L.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in June, 1758, and is now in its one
hundred and forety-eight by sac, it is the oldest newspaper in the Union, and with leastinn half a dosen exceptions, the oldest
printed in the English anguage. It is a large
quario weekly offerty-eight columns filled
with interesting residing—editorial, State,
local and general news, well selected miscelleny and valuable farmers' and houshold departments. Resolving so many households
in this and other states, the limited apace
given to advertising is very valuable to business men.

Societies Occupying Mercury Hall.

ROGER WILLIAMS LODGE, No. 205, Order Sons of St. George—Percy Johry, President; Fred Hall, Secretary, Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays.

NEWPORT TENT, No. 18, Kulghts of Mac-cabees-George G. Wilson, Communier; Charles S. Crandull, Record Keeper. Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays.

COURT WANTON, No. 8679, FORESTERS OF AMERICA—William Ackerman, Chief Ran-ger: John B. Mason, Jr., Recording Secre-tory. Meets ist and Srd Tuesdays.

THE NEWPORT HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY— Alexander MacLellan, President; David McIntosh, Secretary. Meets 2d and sh Tunsdays.

OCEAN LODGE, No. 7, A. O. U. W.—Robert P. Peckham, Master Workman; Perry B. Daw-ley, Recorder. Meets 2nd and 4th Wedues-days.

MALBONE LODGE, No. 88, N. E. O. P.—Dud-ley E Campbell, Warden: Mrs. Dudley E. Campbell, Secretary. Meets 1st and 8rd Thursdays.

Laures' Auxiliary, Ancient Order of Hi-bernians—President, Mrs. J. J. Sullivan; Secretary, Kittle G. Curtey.' Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays.

REDWOOD LODGE, No. 11, K. of P.—M. W. Cullughan, Chancellor Commander; Robert S. Franklin, Keeper of Records and Seals; Meets 1st and 8rd Fridays.

DAVIS DIVISION, No. 8, U. R. K. of P.—Sir Knight Captain William H. Langley; Ev-erett I. Gorton, Recorder. Meets first Fri-

CLAN McLEOD, No. 168—James Graham, chief, Alexander Gillies, Secretary. Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays.

Local Matters.

Panoramic Post Cards.

The MERCURY Publishing Company has just placed on the market six new paneramic post cards of Newport. These cards are just twice the size of the single cards and fold once to go through the mail. In this size it is possible to show some views that cannot be used to advantage on the single eard. The Beach and the Training Station are especially good in the panoramic cards and the other views are very pleasing. The series includes beington equare, E. D. Morgan's Beacon Rock, Newport Harbor and Lime Rock Light, and the Cliffs at Marine

These panoramie post cards can be mailed for a cent stamp, the same as the single cards, provided that the sender writes only his name and address on the back. If any message is written on the card two cent postage will be required. The cards are cut to fit those post card albums that will ac-Commodate four single cards to a page.

The panoramic cards are made up in black and white and also in tints. They are well printed on substantial stock. They are sold by all the important dealers in Newport and can be oblained at the MERCURY Office at wholesale or retail. The price at retail is the same as for single cards, 2 for 5 cents.

The New Hotel.

The architectural firm of Armstrong and Joyner of New York has positively announced that they are preparing plans for a hotel in Newport to cost in the neighborhood of \$500,000. The contract calls for the hotel to be finished by June 1, 1907, and to be opened June 15, 1907. One of the members of the firm has a considerable financial interest in the venture. It is said that the hotel will be up to date and modem in every respect and will be a ctedit to Newport. The location for the hetel is not yet sunounced but it will of course be in the summer district Sources tiere.

Mrs. John Carroll died in New York Friday morning. Mrs. Carroll was for-merly Miss Annie Gill and leaves a busband and four children.

Mr. William Holt of this city is undergoing treatment for contaracts of the

Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore tailed for Europe the past week,

Mr. James P. Lancaster is ill at his home on Franklin att eet.

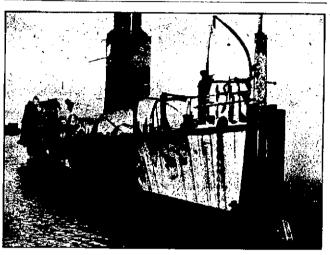
The Plymouth Destroyed.

Most Disastrous Fire in Newport's History Raged at Long Wharf Tuesday Merning-Plymouth is a Total Wreck Except for her Hull-Old Depet on the North Dock with its Contents was Destroyed-Property Worth Millions of Dollars was Threatened-A Great Spectacle.

Within an hour after the discovery of fire on board the Fall River Line steamer Plymouth, that floating palace, which had attracted the admiration of the world, lay at her dock a mass of smouldering rules, while the entire available fire department of the city of Newport was fighting to save her sister ships and the whole plant of the company, in all involving property valued at many millious of dellars. It was the worst fire in Newport's history. That it was not worse was due to the active and intelligent co-operation of all concerned, the fire department, the employes of the company, and the tow bost men who drew the other steamers out of places of danger. One

Her sides smoked and flames burst from her pilot house. Members of her crew in spite of the great heat fought the inciplent fire with buckets, with extinguishers; and with the feeble streams of her own fire hose. But their efforts must have proved unavailing had not the big ocean going tug C. W. Morse come along and hauled her out late the stream, where she was anchored. Then the Euritan was taken to a place of safety, being removed only a few minutes before the flames reached the north side of the dock

In the meantime the flames on the Plymouth had been raging unchecked. The clouds were lighted up with a glare that could be seen for miles, and a mass of fire was hurled by the strong south west wind directly into the old wooden depot at the head of the dock. The firemen were powertess to get into the fight there until the lutensity of the fire on the steamer had diminished. By that time the old depot was a sectibling mass of fire. It was used as a sort of store house, containing life preservers, lumber and a mass of lu-



THE PLYMOUTH STILL BURNING AT 9 O'CLOCK TUESDAY MORNING.

being unable to leave the vessel before he was overcome by smoke. Others were abliged to plunge overboard in their efforts to reach rafety:

The Plymouth had been in the local yard for some time for extensive repairs. It had been planned to make that the biggest job ever undertaken by the local shops, the greater part of her machinery having been removed and placed on the dock under the big shears. A large force of mechanics was on duty in preparation for the large task and the shops were running to their fullest extent. On board the steamer was only the small crew that is customary while a ressel is under repair, consisting of engineers, firemen,

It was shortly after one o'clock Tuesday morning when one of the watchmen of the steamer while going his rounds discovered a fire in the lower part of the boat. Hastily giving the alarm on the bell on the wharf he devoted himself to arousing the men who were sleeping on board. Several of them made their way to the shore in rafety. Two of the firemen were not quick enough and were obliged to break a window and plunge overboard to escape the flames. One of them was unable to swim and he was rescued by Andrew O'Connor, who jumped in and pulled him to shore. One of the firemen, a Frenchman named Lucine Lamothe, was overcome by smoke and fell back into the fire, his body being found after the hull had cooled.

Immediately following the discovery of the flames an alarm was rung from box 15, the private box of the company, and the department responded quickly. Chief Kirwin took in the scene at a glance and immediately sounded the general alarm, calling every available piece of apparatus in the city. The men found their work cut out for them. for when they arrived the flames were bursting through the light woodwork of the steamer. A strong southwest wind prevailed which blew the flames directly onto the property on the wharf. Streams of water were at once thrown on the Plymouth but they were absolutely without effect in extinguishing the mass of fire.

The Plymouth lay directly under the big shears at the north dock. Just across the slip from her, on the north side of the south dock, was the City of Lowell, but she lay on the windwardside of the fire, separated by a narrow strip of water. In the slip at the north side of the north dock were the Puritan and the Priscilla, both in the track of the fire if it should carry across the north dock, as it eventually did. Other steamers at the yard were in less danger. The City of Lowell was the first to be moved. Tow boats took her lines and attempted to get her out into the stream. The boats were not powerful enough and after starting her were unable to haul her out, while her bow was awung by the wind directly against the burning steamer. For a few mo-

ments it seemed as if she must go.

man lost his life on the Plymouth, | flammable meterial. The flames rushed through the building in waves, now a solid bank of black smoke, now a sheet of clear flame that filled the entire rambling structure. The firemen fought it from the east end, working their

way in as they drove the flames buck. The big shears which had stood on the dock since 1875 early caught fire, being directly in the path of the flames. They burned slowly for a time, and then the long arm fell, causing the firemen to drop their hose and run for safety, as it was believed that the two legs would follow. It was several hours before the rest of the shears came down and then it was because they were worked down in order to protest the firemen who were, working bereath them.

No attempt could be made to save the west end of the depot building and the flames had full play through there. They rushed through rapidly and quickly enveloped a freight car that stood on the track at the north side. Here, however, there was nothing but the water of the slip, as the steamers had been removed, so the fire here burned itself out while the firemen fought it persistently at the east side. The paint shop was but a few feet away and was constantly threatened but by the persistent efforts of the firemen and employes it was saved, every effort being bent to prevent the flames from catching there, as if that should go the other buildings of the plant would be in the most imminent danger. The firemen were successful and the fire was

Supervisor Gardner was one of the first on the scene after the alarm was sounded and took full charge of the affairs of the company, being ably assisted by the heads of the departments and all the employes. The valuable papers, plans, drawings, etc., in the office building, were hurriedly placed in the fireproof vault in anticipation of the fire spreading in that direction.

The company carried insurance on the steamer and the financial loss will therefore not be very great. A large number of men who were on hand for the overhauling of the Plymouth are of course thrown out of work, and many of the men who were sleeping on the burned steamer lost everything but what they had on.

While the fire was at its height the horses of No. 6 reel ran away and in trying to stop them Driver Stephen H. Sullivan was run over and his leg broken. He was removed to the hospital. There were no serious camulities among the firemen, but many of them suffered severely from getting cinders in the eyes, and many of the spectators suffered from the same cause.

The steamer Pilgrim which came on from New York that night was notified of the fire by wireless telegraph and consequently did not stop at Newport, proceeding directly up the bay to Fall River, the Newport passengers coming down by the morning train. Those who were awake when the steamer passed through were deeply incpresend by the view of the fire, although

It was not then at its height. The fire was under control about two hours after the alarm was sounded but it was by no means out. The firemen were kept on duty until night and even then the fire on the Plymouth was not out. It was not desired to throw water ou the Plymouth, as Mr. Gardner wished to preserve the hull, which would be tujured if suddenly cooled by water. On Wednesday, however, one of the fire engines were sent down to pump water into the water-tight compartments.

There was a large crowd of spectators on the wharf during the fire, the north side of the south dock being lined with people. There were many who did not hear the alarm and others who counted it as box 51, and so did not bother to get up, but there was enough of a crowd to see the spectacle. It was nearly five o'clock when the shears came down and after that most of the crowd went home, many having left earlier. There was also quite a crowd around the docks Tuesday forenoon to look at the ruins and watch the firemen still at work. It was proposed at first to pull the built of the steamer away from the dock but after it had been cleared it was decided to leave it there for a time.

The entire west end of the north wharf was badly burned and will have to be largely re-built. The old depot building was practically entirely destroyed, although the firemen saved a amail portion of the east end. The contents of this building were of cousiderable value, including a large quantity of life preservers, which had been accumulated there. There was also a quantity of lumber in one end of the

Steamer Plymouth was built by the John Roach Company at Chester, Pa., in 1890, and was designed by the late Supervisor George Petrce. She had been known as the-unlucky boat of the line, having been in many accideuts, and several fatalities having occurred on board of her.

The steamer Bristol of the same live was burned at her dock in this city ou the morning of December 80, 1888. At that time none of the wharf property was threatened as the wind blew the flames away from the shore. There is a difference between the two fires, as the Bristol was running on the line and had passengers on board, while the Plymouth lay at the dock here for repairs with only a portion of her crew

Fire in a Dwelling.

In response to a telephone message to headquarters an alarm was rung from box 26 on Wednesday afternoon for a fire in the house of Rabbi Kaplan on Robinson street. When the department arrived a brisk fire was found in the lower part of the house, caused by a red hot furnace. A hose streum was used in the basement and the chemical company did the rest in the upper part of the house. As the pipes had carried the fire through the house considerably some chopping had to be done to make sure that all fire in the partitions was extinguished. The damage is estimated at about \$300.

A new fire had been started in the beater and then the person that built it went off and left the drafts wide open. The result was considerable extra heat and a fire that would have umed the house in a short time if it had not been discovered. The building was owned by Mr. William C. Peckham and occupied by Rabbi Maurice Kaplan and family.

The department had considerable difficulty in accertaining the location of the blaze as the message was telephoned in and nobody was sent to the box to direct the apparatus.

Recent Deaths.

Mrs. John Tobia.

Mrs. Margaret J. Tobin, widow of Mr. John Tobin, died at her home on Warner street Thursday morning after an illness of short duration. Tobiu had resided in Newport for about forty years and had made a host of friends during that time. She was a kind hearted woman, every ready to lend a helping hand to any one in need. She was a member of St. Joseph's church, where she was a regular attendant.

Three sons and one daughter survive her: Police Officer John S. Tobin, Mr. Matthew D. Tobin and William H. Tobin and Miss Mary E. Tobin, the milliner.

Miss Emily Johnson entertained a party of friends at her home on Spring street on Monday evening, in honor of her birthday. The evening was pleasantly spent and a buffet function was served. Miss Johnson was the recipient of some pretty gifts.

In the district court on Friday there was a Tiverton assault case. The defendant pleaded not guilty and the case was continued.

Suicide and Attempted Murder

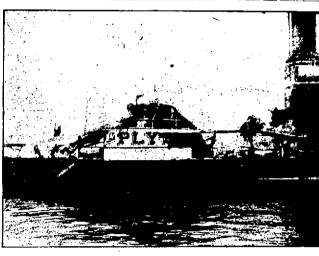
As the outcome of a murderous fracas between Chinamen at an early hour Monday morning, Yick King Low, an industrious and inoffensive restauraut-keeper, is at the hospital suffering from very serious wounds, and Hong Kong Low, his assailant, is dead as the result of poison administered with suicidal intent after his attempt to murder ble fellow countryman

The two men were relatives, but while

Stone Bridge Report.

The report of the Rhode Island Stone Bridge Commission has been submitted to the Ger all Assembly. The ommission as are Charles Alexander, J. Perbert Shadd and Nathaniel B. Church. The state of progress of the work is reported as satisfactory.

The several acts of the Legislature bearing upon the undertaking are reviewed in the report. A contract was signed April 12, 1905, with Beattle & Yick bore a good reputation, Hong was | Wilcox of Fall River, for reconstruction



VIEW AMIDSHIP SHOWING WHAT WAS LEFT OF THE PADDLE BOX ON THE STARBOARD SIDE (THE WINDWARD (SIDE DURING THE FIRE.)

looked upon with distruct by the local Chinamen. The former was the first proprietor of the Chinese reastaurant Prospect Hill street and Hong worked for him. Then Yick sold out to Hong and opened a place on Fair street. All did not go well with the Prospect Hill street restaurant and Hong asked Yick to buy it back. This was agreed to and the purchase money was paid, and Hong went away for a short time. He returned last week and being broke was taken in by his relative, Yick. This kindness was mistaken, as about six o'clock last Monday morning Yick awoke to find Hong seeking his life with one of the terrible Chinese cleavers. A struggle followed and although blow after blow was rained upon the defenceless Chinaman he was able to make his way to the street and then fled to a laundry run by a friend of his. The police were notified of the affair and the injured man was conveyed to the hospital where more than 40 stitches were required to close his wounds. He was very weak from loss of blood and was suffering intensely but unless there are unex-

pected complications be will recover. The police immediately began an investigation. Officer Tobiu was detailed to bring in the assailant, and be found him in the restaurant where the assault took place. Hong made no attempt to deny his guilt and expressed the hope that his victim would die. He was taken before Hong for Indentification and then was lodged in the police station. He soon became unconcious and gave every indication of suffering from polson. Dr. Sanborn was called to attend him and found him perfectly rigid, a condition from which nothing could arouse him. After being kept at the police station for several hours his condition was as dangerous and he was taken to the Newport bospital where he died shortly after 5 o'clock in the afternoon. Death was due to a polson, consisting of oplum and strychnine, probably taken after the attack on his relative.

Miss Crosthwaite, the former Chinese missionary, who now conducts a class for Chinamen in this city, was of much assistance to the police in picking up the ends of the affair. She stated to the police her belief that Hong had taken the poison described and said that his death would probably occur about the time that it did.

The sulcide of Hong was undoubtedly due to fear not only of punishment by law but also of revenge upon him by the friends of his victim. He was buried on the day following his death and none of his fellow countrymen paid any tribute to his memory.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Walsh are occupying "Wolfhurst," the country home of ex-Senator Wolcott in Colorado. Their daughter, Miss Evelyn Walsh, has not fully recovered from her injuries received in the terrible automobile accident in Newport last summer, which resulted in the death of ber only brother.

Mr. Alfred Wickes Hill, who died in Roxbury, Mass., last week, was well known in this city, where he spent his hoyhood days. He was the son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Hill of this city. He married Miss Clara Lambert, daughter of Mr. D. J. Lambert, formerly of Newport, who survives him.

Dr. Russell K. Bryer of New York spent Sunday last in Newport, as guest of his father, Mr. Andrew Bryer.

of approaches, and on April 13 a contract for the construction and installation of the draw span was also entered into with Augustus Smith, a civil engineer of New York. Copies of the contract accompany the report, as do also an outline plan, and a drawing showing the elevation from the south side.

Provision is made in the contracts for

the laying of rails and installation of equipment for the continuance of trolley traffic, the cost of which will be met by the Old Colony Street Railway Following the adoption of plans, the

work of the War Department in widening and deepening the draw was begun and completed on Oct. 4 last. The passage at the draw now has at low-tide level a depth of 25 to 28 feet. The expenditures on the work from

May 1, 1994, to Jap. 1, 1996, amount to \$61,815.49.

Middletown-

Middlelown.

Nominations Made.—The Citizens' Association held a meeting at the town half last Saturday evening and nominated a full set of candidates for town officers. Leaving out the offices of Town Clerk, Town Traesurer and Collector of Taxes, the other offices have new candidates, other than the present incumbents. Join B. Diman was nominated to fill vacancy in Public School Committee. R. Jason Grinnell was nominated for Moderator. Joseph A. Peckham, Joshua Corgeshall, Philip Caswell, Arthur W. Chase and William R. Hunter for Town Sergeant. I. Lincoln Sherman, Alden P. Burker, Benjamin W. H. Peckham, William S. Coggeshall and John H. Peckham for Assessors of Taxes. Howard R. Peckham, W. Hilliam L. Brown and Reuben W. Peckham for Town Auditors. Charles Peckham, R. Jason Grinnell and Joseph L. Chace, a committee to bave charge of the Middletown Cemetery. The association is making an active canvass and confidently predicts tery. The association is making an active canvass and confidently predicts the election of its nominees. The supthe election of its.nominees. The sup-porters of the present Town Council do not concede the election of their opponents, and will present their ticket town meeting morning. The meeting will open at ten o'clock. There will be many matters to engage the attention of the electors and an unusually busy and interesting meeting is in prospect. The condition of the roads demands that a liberal appropriation be made to insure necessary repairs. Many of the stone roads urgently need a new coverjury of crubal stone. ing of crushed stone.
Owing to the lack of an appropriation

for stone roads last season but little was done on them. Consequently more has to be done this year if they are to be kept safe and convenient for public use. It is understood that the Association took no formal action in relation to the road appropriations, and that its mem-bers are free to vote as they please on these matters. The opposition last year was from the standpoint that poor and imperfect work was being done, the Town Council was lax and luefficient in its supervision of the execution of contracts, that a few persons were getting all the money and all the jobs, and the tax-payers no proper equivalent for the money by them paid as taxes. How far this sentiment prevails at present will be indicated by the vote of next Wednesday. was from the standpoint that poor and

DOG FUND AVAILABLE. -- Persons who hold orders on the dog fund can now obtain payment of the same by calling on the town treasurer. Last Monday was the date fixed by law for the payment of orders granted during the past year.

Election of Officers.

Congregation Jeshuat Israel,

President-Julius Engle. Vice President-Chone Danin. Trustees-S. Barbar, David Frant, N. Ball. Socretury-Adolph Wyler. Treasurer-Myer Kravety.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs have returned from the South,

HAMLIN GARLAND

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entire district with its possibilities of further violence and concealed beneath its dust and smoke the rich discovery in the Kelly mine. The partners had time to calculate chances and plan for the buying in of the prop- ape."

knowledge of the outrage and roundly to cut those outlaws out and turn them condemned it for the foolishly destructive act it really was. Kelly marched in among them like a grizzly bear and stormed thunderously. "You are re-sponsible," he growled. "You sit here and send out appeals to the world while these hounds work their will, Where was Munro and his regulators?"

"They can't be everywhere," ex-ained Carter. "No one supposed such a thing could happen in the day-

Ye're all a set o' chicken heads. Ye've created a power ye can't control, give ye notice that if ye don't go after the thieves that did this work I'll organize a vigilance committee and take charge of the whole gang of yez. And he strode out of the room, leaving the officers of the union disgraced and angry. He confessed to Raymond on his return that it was a foolish action.

"It was, Matt. You couldn't have done a worse thing. A large number of these dago miners already consider as their enemies, and this will confirm of this was due to Munro's warning. them. We might as well take steps to- but the larger part of it sprang from night to get our nerry of the third part, his meeting with Peabody, who was in some sort of organization."

Raymond in tiding over the day, but when midnight came and the commitsense of loss and a feeling of loneliness tack possession of him. Ann had an-inconneed her intention to return to the iSprings at the end of the week, and, all smile on his face. "What did you though she had vaguely promised to visit the peak again, Raymond was not deceived.

"She's quite right." he admitted to his better judgment. "A mining camp is no place for her or for Nora. Since the destruction of that mill it is even less desirable than before as a place

of residence."

While on his way to the bungalow the following afternoon be met Muuro accompanying a stranger, a big, blond, handsome fellow in a gray traveling suit and soft hat. His face was plump and his brown board close clipped, and, though he realized that he was more or less in durance, his eyes were smil-

Munro called out, "Rob, do you know this chap?" "I do not."

Munro turned to his prisoner. "I

thought you were lying."

The stranger remained untroubled. "I didn't say I knew Mr. Raymond. I merely said that I wanted you to take me to him. Mr. Raymond, I am

Wayne Peabody, an old time friend of Miss Rupert. Will you please explain to this knight of the hills that I am nowise interested in his strike? Raymond looked at him keenly. So

this was the eastern lover—this fat, fair man. "I think I have heard of you," he began slowly.

Louis' arrival relieved the awkward-

ness of the moment. "Hello, Mr. Pea-body, how did you get here?"

Peabody caught at the boy's hand. "Well, well, Louis, I'm glad to see you. You saved my life. How is Ann?

"Fine! You ought to see her work. She's brown as oak. Come on, I'll take you to her. Gee, she'll be glad to see

As Penbody excused himself and made off, Munro, with a world of meaning in his voice, softly swore. "Well, if I'd known that, I would have killed him and laid him away under a little rock. She turned me down flat the other day, and it burt. It burts Worse now that I've seen the other man. I really hoped you were the win-

"She's out of our world, Jack," re-plied Raymond, and a large part of his resentment of Munro's impertinence vanished with the knowledge that he was a fellow sufferer in despair.

Munro went on gravely: "She had

me going, sure thing. Why, I stopped drinking-just as I told you I wouldand I cut off Claire- Sny, boy, that was a severe job! She raised dust for a day or two, but when the queen of heaven gave me my jolt I said, 'Wat the good?' and slipped into my old ways. Think of us strutting around the parade ground in front of the seats of the visitors' with intent to bent out old Grant, and here we are! I'm policing a mining camp, and you're pawing dirt like a woodcluck, 'What a fall is there, my brother!'"

Raymond did not enjoy Munro's tone and changed the subject. "What are Kelly and his interest in everything you going to do now?"

Munro ceased to laugh. "I am going to cinch this whole camp a little tighter from this on. I'm going to turn back every nonunion miner. All you fellows who are friendly can go on working just the same, but your men must put themselves on record,"

Raymond's face settled into stern lines. "Jack, I don't want to be mixed up in another man's fight. We are on good terms with our hands-they're a lot of cantankerous American citizens anyway and cau't be coerced. I warn

you not to monkey with our plant."

Munro laughed. "I'll fight shy, old man, so far as I'm concerned, but these dagoes and Poles are getting watch eyed, and if they stampede they'll run over somebody. You don't believe in me and my cowboys, but the time may come when you'll see that I'm about the only commander in this camp."

I'm talking to you. But you've start-MIE blowing up of the Red Star ed on a line of action that means war mill and shaft house shook the with organized society. You had no call to join those jackasses who ran Mackay out of camp. It was none o' your funeral-had nothing to do with the question of wages."

Munro grinned, "He was such an

Yes, but it started you wrong. Now, The din of controversy was deafen 1 don't know who blew up the shafting. The labor leaders disclaimed all house, but if you do your best plan is

> ack to the authorities."
> "I don't know a thing. Of course the union had nothing to do with it. It was done by a few hotheads full of pes hes. These mine owners have got to give up their nine hour scheme. We've got 'em dead to rights, for I can drive every nonunion man out of camp if necessary, and my advice to you is, have your men march up and sign our rolls double quick."

They can do as they please about that. I will bring no pressure to hear on them, but I'd like to ask you as a friend not to make it any burder than you can help for Kelly & Raymond. We've got all we can stagger under now, and the worst thing that can happen to us is delay. We've opened our vein, and we're going to buy in our mine inside of six weeks if nothing prevents."

Raymond walked on to his cabin with a heavier heart than he had carried since be left Barnett's home. Part n some sort of organization." inot at all the sort of citizen he had ex-All this encitement and worry aided pected Ann's eastern lover to be. He was a man of power, dignity and decision, not an erratic idler like Barnett, tee had slipped away into the night his and his air of quiet authority sprang from a strong personality securely



The two men shook hands. think of Mr. Peabody? Darn him, he's

here to get Ann to go back to New York. I don't go, I tell you that!" "Maybe she won't go?"

"I'm afraid she will," the boy gloomlly replied. "He's got some kind of a 'drag' on her. He's been trying to get her, oh, a long time."

Raymond's voice was calm as he ask-d, "What is his business?"

"Lawyer. He's rich too. Ann wants us both to come over to the Kellys' to dinner. I don't want to go. Do you?" She's the captain, mond. "I reckon we'd better spruce up a bit."

"It makes me tired," the boy went on, I wanted her to marry you, and then we could all live out here."

A half hour later Ann knocked. "Is any one at home?"

Raymond flung open the door. "We are all at home.'

Ann introduced Peabody, who stood by her side, and the two men shook hands rather coldly while she said to Raymond: "Can you take care of Mr. Peabody for the night, and will you come over to dinner? You need have no more scruples, now that Woo is with us."

At the dinner table Ann studied the two men with highly amused interest. Peabody, easy, assured and calmly tol-erant, did the talking, while Raymond listened, a little sullenly it seemed to Ann. The New Yorker was most admirable in his consideration for Mrs. about him, and yet he did not stir the one he hoped to please. He had always been commonplace to her and was con-

spicuously so here on the mountain top, Penbody did not attempt to conceal als intimate relationship with Ann, and every tone of his voice when addressing ber was torture to Raymond, who be-gan to talk at last in self defense, addressing himself to Mrs. Kelly as his hostess, leaving Ann free to listen unreservedly to her eastern sultor. The girl understood this mood in Rob, and It touched her.

As they all re-entered the bungalow Peabody rubbed his bands together in delight. "By Jove, this is something delight. "By Jove, this is something like! This chimney carries me back to my lainting lodge in the Maine woods." He was in the midst of a story when a knock at the door announced a visitor.

"Come in!" shouted Baymond, and

Manro catered, entirely at his east. truceful, jocose, making no necount of the looks of surprise on the faces of Raymond and his guests.

"Itemath where you are!" he called. "The house is entirely surrounded and so nonunion laborer will be allowed to Raymond mechanically gave him a

thair, while Kelly nodded curtly. Ann bowed and said, "Good evening, Cap-Min Munro,"

Peabody alone smiled, "Ah, you were my guide up the hill! My guard as well as guide, I take it."

"I'd rather have been your execu-

"For what reason?"

"Had I known you were coming to get the queen of the peak your blood had stained the heather."

"Good heavens, what an escape! Am

I oulte safe now?" he asked of Kelly. This fooling over, they took seate, and the conversation run to the prospects of the camp, and Peabody, with a feeling that Kelly was the man of richest experience, persuaded him to tell something of his wonderful career as a trailer of golden pathways.

Raymond sat in silence, while Ann awoke to a delicious excitement in the situation. Hefore her sat three very direct and forceful lovers regarding each other like tigers, instinct with hate, yet masking it, pretending to honor and good will while bitter jealousy raged beneath. She provoked Munro to the most audacious sayings merely to see Peabody stare, and she flung an appealing word at Raymond now and again as if valuing his opinion above all others, though he made but curt answers, returning to his fire, mystified by her gayety and by her subtlety of byplay. Munro, so far from being depressed by Peabody's presence, was carried quite beyond his usual self, and his reckiess compliments had a keen edge. In the end Ann regretted her encouragement of his audacity.

Raymond's guests rose at last, and Ann and Peabody went away together. This cut deeper than all else, and Louis, who took a very pessimistic view of the whole affair, did not comfort him. "She'll go back with him. I can see that," he said. "And she'll want me to go, too, but I won't."

Munro went away outwardly jocular, but inwardly sadder than he had ever been in his life, for his love for Ann was mingled with respect for her mind, her character. Her calm and kindly attitude toward him that night had been a revelution to him.

Peabody on his return found Raymond sitting alone by his fire. Louis was deep in slumber,
"That man Munro is an interesting

fellow. What do you know about him? asked the lawyer.

"Not very much. He's rather secretive. He came here from Sylvanite, I

"His jokes about getting under my ribs were a little grewsome. He struck ne as just about mediaeval enough to do it -under proper conditions. Tell me about yourself. Ann has only praise for you. I want to thank you most cordially for your kindness to her and to the boy. He's much improved—loss nervous and more manly."

"I doubt if he can be mersuaded to leave. He told me tonight that he wouldn't go."

"Well, I'm glad I met you, Mr. Raymond. I shall feel easier about the boy

in case we do go east without him."

These cordial, frank and manly words struck an icy chili to Raymond's heart. It was all over then. She had consented to go, and his life was laid

waste. He rose unsteadily.
"You must be thred. Shall I show you your bunk?" he asked.

"I believe I will turn in," responded Peabody.

When the young miner returned to his seat beside the fire a big lump of pain filled his throat, and he owned a boyish desire to fling himself down on the floor and sob. He just all shame of his weakness at length and went out into the night—to be alone with the deepest grief of his life.

CHAPTER XIX.

AYMOND did not see Ann at breakfast next morning, but sent word by Louis that Important work in the mine detained him, and the girl was hurt by the neglect. It was not a cheerful going at best, for Mrs. Kelly was broken hearted and frankly pessimistic.

"You'll never come back," she said. 'You'll forget the Kellys-you'll forget you ever lived in a log hut and swept

"Why, Nora, I'm only going to Valley Springs. Maybe I'll come back, and

"You say so, but you are going far, I have two eyes, and I can see. You've broken Rob's heart too. I know why he isn't here this morning-he couldn't bear to see you go, and no more can I."

The tears came to Ann's eyes. Never had such sincerity, such directness of affection, touched her. "I'll come back, I promise you I'll come back unless you come to the Springs to live."

"Come back!" shouted Kelly, who had entered the thoor. "Why, sure thing! She can't keep away. D'ye thing! She can't keep away. D'ye think Louis is going to leave the peak? Not for long. He has just been telling me when to expect him." Samehow Kelly's tone helped Ann as well as

"I am not going back to New York till spring."

"Let me tell you something," Kelly resumed, with ponderous effort at being confidential. "Your Wall street lawyer is all right. He's a man of substance, but Rob is going to sluice a stream of gold out o' this hill that'll make the lawyer chap look like a worn

They reached the Springs without aceldent, and were greeted as if they had escaped from a robber's cave. Mrs. Barnett and her friends were all greatly excited over the events of the high country, which had been distorted, magnified by the shadows of the clouds, till they were of the most monstrons proportions. Munro was already bogy-a sort of cowboy Napoleon and Ann laughed at the questions burled at her bend by the Barnetts when they found she had known and liked

the captain of the pairol.
"Not at all," she replied. "I found

his very amoning. Au, we was not frunk, and I never past any weapons upon him. Mr.' Raymond considers him a dangerous force because of his sen! to serve the miners. Yes, it is true that Mr. Raymond is the leader of the free miners and that he and Mr. Munro are friends. Yes, Kelly and Raymond have made a strike, but they are unable to get the men they need to

work their mine."
Barnett came home looking hard and worn, quite unlike his joylal self, but be greeted Ann warmly. "I am glad to see you here. I want to know all about things up there. Where is Peabody?

Mrs.' Barnett replied: "Dressing for dinner. Hurry, Don; you're late." After he left them Ann remarked to Mrs. Barnett, "He looks worrled."

"He is worried to death. He justists on trying to be the head and front of this citizens' committee of safety. He's chairman of it and is away all bours of the day and night. Do you know the whole city is patrolled?"
"Patrolled! What for?"

"So that the miners cannot come rushing down here some night and burn us all up."

This amused Ann. "How ally! Why should they do that?"

"Because we mine owners live here. It is not a laughing matter to us Word has come to us through reliable sources that your nice friend Munro has planned a raid, and every young man in the town has been enrolled in the home guard."

Ann laughed outright at this. "Jeannette, you people have been cating too much lobster salad and ice cream. You're all suffering from nightmare. There isn't a word of truth in what you've been saving."

When Don came down she continued to mock, and all through dinner she serversely defended Munro and listened to Barnett's boastings of what they were going to do to open their mines with entire lack of sympathy. "I don't pretend to comprehend what

you men call business," she said, "but it seems to me that rather than waste millions on a useless war I would allow the miners a few more cents pay just as a matter of economy." "But it's the principle of the thing.

We don't intend to be dictated to by these 'red neckers.' They must come to our terms. I've been deceived in Rob. He and Kelly are playing a two faced game with us."

"I beg your pardon, they are not!"
she botty answered. "They are doing
just what you ought to do. They're paying their men good wages and treating them properly."

Peabody put in a word. "If I might venture, I don't know a thing about it except what Munro and Raymond told but it seems to me Ann is right. As I understand it, these chaps are con tending that in making this change from three shifts of eight hours each you shouldn't lay off a lot of men and put the rest on two shifts of nine hours each at eight hours' pay. Isn't that it?"
"Well, yes; but, you see, it's really a
new system altogether."

"But in the change you don't intend to accidentally pay 80 cents or 50 cents

or whatever it may be for that extra "The pay for a day's work will re-

main as it is now."

Peabody smited. "A mere shuffle. Come, be frank. You fellows have fixed up a new deal in which the cards go against the miners. They protest. and now it is a matter of 'gun play,' as

you say out bere," Mrs. Barnett looked relieved, "I wish you'd talk him out of it, Wayne.'

Peabody, with a lawyer's pleasure, went on with his analysis. "But there's a third party here which is of more in-terest to me than either you or the unionists, and that is Raymond's party of the third part. They are standing clear for the present, but if you crowd them to the wall they'll take hold, and then, as Kelly said, 'you'll have a wildeat by the tail.' I wish I could wait and see how you come out, but I've got a big case on for the 16th and must be in Washington."

"The whole thing will be settled in α day or two," declared Burnett. "When we go up there again it will be with a

thousand men and fully armed."

"That is a harsh arbitrament," said Peabody, with a gravity which was almost solemnity. "I would advise you to settle this case out of court."

Ann interposed. "I think you both take too serious a view of the whole thing. Mr. Raymond laughs over it." Mr. Raymond wa probably

to keep you unslarmed," answered Pea-body. "And now that you are out of it I do not think it well for either you or Louis to return to it."

Louis uttered indigmant outcry. "Oh.

see here! I've got to go back. I'm help-ing Raymond."
"I guess he'll have to stagger along

without you, Louis," replied Barnett. "You better not go into this mixup again."
"I'll go back whenever I please."

The dinner was finished with a pleas-anter topic, and when the men were

alone with their cigars Peabody care-lessly remarked: "I'm going to take Ann back with me if she'll go. I don't like the idea of this youngster dragging her into all this filthy turmoil, Why, I found her living in a log cable with an Irish family—nice people, but no place

"That's the singular part of it. She seems to enjoy it. She wrote Jeannette from up there pretty regularly, and she out and out said she liked it. And she is gay as a bird-she's lost some of her fat-1 never saw her looking fitter.

Peabody musch. "She is changed. I ean't quite make out why or how. She was like a schoolgirl for spirits last Do you suppose it's the high altitude?"

"My dear chap, I suspect it is a man, and I fear it is Munro," said Barnett.
"I hope not, for her sake,"

"I do, too, and for your sake; but I've been too many women go to pleces in that way to feel any assurance. It wouldn't have been so bad if she'd tak-en up with Raymond, for he is a fine fellow aside from his present stand; but there, again, he was too respectful, too near her own type. It needed a wild devil like this cowboy captain to stir her imagination." Peabody's eigar was broken between his fingers, "Don, you scare me!"

Barnett, having fairly crushed his

rriend, now tried to confort him. this may be a wrong diagnosis, and I hope it is, but if I were you I would go to her and use words the strong startle her. She needs the strong to her and use words that would hand."

Peabody rose, all the quizzical lines of his face lost in a plexus of doubt and hesitation.

Ann wondered at the change in Peabody, but had no chance to speak to him for some minutes, for a couple of young men were detailing their stern

plans for invading Skytown.

The large library was soon filled with people who had heard of Ann's return from the peak, and the girl was profoundly amused to find herself taken for a fount of wisdom concerning the miners' war and their demands. The feeling against the cump was savage, and the men were loud in denuaciation of the governor of the state, who had refused to order out the mil-tia. "He is as had as Munro, an absolute anarchist." declared one man, whose strident voice dominated all the others.

One by one the guests dropped away, and at last only the Barnetts and Ann and l'eabody were left in the library. At a sigual from Mrs. Barnett

sauntered out of the room as if on some errand and forgot to return. A few moments she, too, begged to be excused "for a moment" and was seen no more.

Both Ann and Peabody understood

these actions, but as he was intent on making an appeal to her and she knew was no escape from it they faced each other with, a tensity of emotion which seemed impossible a moment before.

Ann broke the slience. "How indel

icate of them?"
"How considerate, say I, for I want to talk with you," he hurried on. "I want you to go back with me, Ann, as my wife. I can't go back alone. have missed you horribly. Dear girl, answer me, are you ready to go?

Ann remained silent, her mind running over for the hundredth time the advantages, the duties involved, while his pien proceeded, earnest and manly, but leaving her cold. It permitted her to calculate, to criticise. He had much to give her. He was a man of large income, of unquestioned power, and his home was spacious. She liked him, she respected him very highly, she admired blm, but-

The girl's dream was not yet faded She hoped-faintly, foolishly hoped-for a return of the glow, the mystery, the flooding, transforming power of a love that was more than respect, more than honor and ad-

Size found herself saying: "I know, Wayne, we seem suited to each other-all our friends would say so-but I'm not so sure of it. It is silly in me, but I am still wanting to be sure. I don't care for you as I ought to do. I'm no longer a schoolgirl; I know what mar-riage means, and unless I can feel differently from the way I do now I shall not marry."

"Have you met any one else who rouses this other—emotion?"

She flushed. "I don't know. I am

He sank inick in his chair, heavy and inert. The nuscles of his cheeks droop ed, giving him the aspect of a man of fifty. "Don't throw yourself away. Ann, for God's sake, assert your comman sense! If you cannot come to my home, don't waste your beauty, your culture, on some savage. It hurts me to see you out here living among these

She interrupted him. "There is another inexplicable thing. This life has interested me. It has developed in me a capacity for physical effort that I didn't know I had. It will seem ab-



"I can never marry you."

furd to you, but I have grown to love sweet, little, patient Mrs. Kelly. I like grand old Matt. I like the rude walls and the handmade stoves,' as Matt

calls the fireplaces"—
"And the tall young miner?" Peabody suddenly interrupted to ask, and, leaning toward her, a flash of insight in his eyes. "Or is it the handsome, daredevil Muuro?"

A swift flush rose to her face, she lost speech, her eyes fell. "Tes-I-I like them, too," she said. "They interest me. They are vital, unconventional, real," In this swift interchange of highly

emotionalized thought they had forgot-ten where they sat and all knowledge of time had failed them. Ann glanced at the clock and rose, but Peagalaced at the cook and rose, but rea-body said: "Please don't go! We will hever have a more important subject to discuss." She saak back into her chair and he went on quite county, his eyes very grave and sweet. "Ann, I want you to be happy. I am not the kind of lover who would make his bride a captive to her own sarrow.

She shook her head sadly, but detisively. "You do not understand me, but no matter. This you must understend I admire you and I like you,

(CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE,)

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CONTINUED PROM SECOND PAGE.

you. I'm sorry, but you must go back alone."

He took his dismissal quietly, but he Itis voice was tremulous with physionate regret as he bowed over her hand. "I accept your verdict, Ann, and I can only hope that your light may not lead you into a slough of despond."

ITO BE CONTINUED.

CLIMBING ELEPHANTS.

New They Make Their Way Up and wa Steep Cliffs,

Elephants are able to make their way up and down mountains and through a country of steep cliffs, where mules would not dare to venture and even where men find passage difficult. Their tracks have been found upon the very summit of mountains over 7,000 feet high. In these journeys an elephant is often compelled to descend hills and mountain sides which are aimost precipitous. This is the way in which it is done: The elephant's first nuneuver is to kneel down close to the declivity. One fore leg is then cau-tionsly passed over the edge and a short way down the slope, and if he finds there is no good spot for a firm foothold he speedily forms one by stamping into the soil if it is moist or kicking out a footing if it is dry. When he is sure of a good foothold, the other fore leg is brought down in the same way. Then he performs the same work over again with his feet, bringing both fore legs a little in advance of the first foothold. This leaves good places all ready made for the hind feet. Now, bracing himself up by his huge, strong fore legs, he draws his hind legs. first one and then the other, carefully over the edge, where they occupy the first places made by the fore feet. This is the way the huge animal proceeds all the way down, zigzag, kneeling every time with the two hind legs while he makes footbolds with his fore feet Thus the center of gravity is preserved and the huge beast prevented from top-

INSURANCE.

The Beginnings of This Now Common Mude of Protection.

The practice of insurance was known to the ancients, being in vogue at the beginning of the Christian era.

The insurance of ships was undoubtedly part of the business of the Hanse-atic league, which was formed about 1140 by the port towns of Germany to protect themselves against the pirates of Sweden and Denmark

The custom of drawing out insurance policies originated in Florence in 1523. although a regular chamber of insurance was formed at Bruges early in the fourteenth century, and the practice was in general use in Italy in 1194 and in England in 1560.

Fire and life insurance is of much more recent origin. Some of the an-cient guilds provided compensation for any of their members who suffered loss from fire, but the insurance of goods and houses as a distinct branch of business cannot be traced farther back than 1667, the year after the great fire

The first regular company, the Hand-In-Hand, was founded in 1696, and five other companies still existing were started in the quarter of a century which followed. Life insurance was Life insurance was first undertaken by the Amicable in

Animals That Do Not Grow Thirsty.

There are many different kinds of animais in the world that never in all their lives sip so much as a drop of water. Among these are the llamus of Patagonia and the gazelles of the far east. A parrot lived for fifty-two years in the zoo at Loudon without drinking a drop of water, and many naturalists believe the only moisture imbibed by wild rabbits is derived from green herbage laden with dew. Many reptiles-serpents, lizards and certain batrachlans-live and thrive in places entirely devoid of water, and sloths are also said never to drink. An avid district in France has produced a race of nondrinking cows and sheep, and from the milk of the former Roquefort cheese is made. There is a species of mouse which has established itself on the waterless plains of western America and which flourishes notwithstanding the absence of mois-

Needless West.

Many people wear themselves out needlessly. Their conscience is a ty-rant. An exaggerated sense of duty leads a person to anxious, ceaseless activity, to be constantly doing something, overpunctual, never idle a second of time, to scorn rest. Such are in unconscious nerve tension. They say they have no time to rest, they have so much to do, not thinking they are rapidly unfitting themselves for probably what would have been their best and greatest work in after years.

A Short Sermon.

No time or place is sacred to the en-thusiastic joker. Duclos tells in his memoirs how the prince archbishop of Cologue asked license to preach in the toyal chanel at Versailles when visit. ing Louis XIV. himself. All the court assembled. It was April 1. The prince arcubishop mounted the pulpit in state ly fashion, bowed from side to side and stood a moment as if collecting his thoughts; then shouted "April fools!" picked up his skirts and ran.

Cruel.

"I made these biscuits myself, David," said Mrs. Copperfield, with hen-

"They look very nice. Dora," replied David, picking one of them up and making an effort to split it. "And they are still hot. How long ago did youah!-cast them?"

A Thoughtful Asswer "What's the first step toward the di-gestion of the food?" asked the teacher. Up went the hand of a black haired little fellow, who exclaimed with engernees: "Bite it off! Bite it off!"

AN OLD INDIAN FEUD

THE WAY IT WAS ENDED BY THE ACT OF A LITTLE CHILD.

trary of the Russ and Bliter Camity Between Crasp Wolf and Little Sear. The incident That Payed the War to Peace.

Crazy Wolf was a warrior of the Sloux nation who held to all the sayage traditions of his race. For years he refused to receive rations from the hands of the whites, and this married him singular among all the Sloux. Lis deadly enemy was Little Sear, who had made lasting peace in his heart with the whites and who had yielded little by little to the allurements of chyllized

The enulty of Crazy Wolf and Little Scar dated from the day of the great battle with the Pawnees.

When the retenant of the stylcken Pawnees had turned to fly Crazy Wolf and Little Scar quarreled over the right to take a scalp, and a hand-tohand comput ensued. The chiefs parted them and said that neither must die, for the nation had need of all its Though the hands of Crazy Wolf and Little Scar were stayed by the chieftains, hatred still lived in

It was ten years after the battle with the Pawnees and at the Pine Ridge agency, where a portion of the Sioux had been gathered, the government erected a schoolhouse for the Indian children. Instantly a division occurred between the fathers of the tribe, One-half of the warriors wished to send their little ones to the school. The other half declared that the teaching of the whites should never have place in the minds of their children. children of Little Scar went to the school. The children of Crazy Wolf: were kept in the wigwam, Runners' came to Pine Ridge from

Standing Rock and the Rosebud. They the coming of the Messiah, that the buffalo were returning and that if the southern Sioux would but put their ears to the ground they would hear the thunder of the hoofs of the oncoming

One-half of the warriors at Pine Ridge were seized with the Messiah craze. They danced the ghost dance and put on the ghost shirts. The one balf stampeded from the agency, and with it went Crazy Wolf, as savage in beart as be was when he fought the Pawnees on the frontier of Nebraska. Little Scar stayed at the agency.

One day after the battle of Wounded Knee had been fought a band of twenty Sioux braves broke away from the main body for the sole purpose of raid ing Pine Ridge agency and killing the children who were gathered in the schoolbouse-the children of their brothers who had succumbed to the white man's ways. In the band was Crazy Wolf, his heart full of the lust of kill-

The warriors came within sight of the schoolhouse. It stood on a bluff and on one side was absolutely unprotected. Crazy Wolf knew the location of the room in which the little ones gathered daily at their lessons. mounted warriors made a headlong rush down the valley skirting the ridge. and as they whirled by the school they poured volley after volley into the room where the children of the friendly Sioux daily were assembled.

It was not the fault of Crazy Wolf that on that day there was not a slaughter of the innocents. A teacher had seen the feathered heads showing among the willows by White Clay creek and, taking the alarm, had burried the children to the cellar.

The raiding band went northward. There was cavalry at the post to take up the pursuit, and the fugitives succeeded in reaching the main body of Indians, who by this time were surrounded by the troops of General Miles and were being gradually forced into the agency.

Crazy Wolf, when he saw the surrender of his brethren was coming, mounted his pony and made for the Bad Lands. He foresaw the end of the uprising and the complete subjugation of his people, and he laid it at the doors of the tepees of the Sioux who had refused to join the braves on the war

Crazy Wolf made up his mind to kill Little Scar. He nearly starved in the Bad Lands, and his pony was dead. A week after the surrender he started for the agency on foot. His ammunition gone, and he had nothing but his knife. He ate willow bark and roots. Hunger took his bodily strength, but his heart purpose was unweakened.

Crazy Wolf, starving, lay on the bank of the White Clay creek. The tepes of Little Scar was only 300 yards away. Crazy Wolf was famished, but he lay there in the bushes waiting for night and vengeance. He looked down to the water's edge, and there he saw a little girl with a willow banket full of food. The little one looked up and saw the famished eyes of the warrior. She smilled at him and held out her basket. Crazy Wolf knew his strength was going fast. It might not last him till the hour of revenge. He ate the proffered food. The child was molding clay. Suddenly she turned and offered Grazy Wolf the model of a peace pipe, "You

bave eaten," she said; "now smoke." Crazy Wolf took the pipe and blew an imaginary cloud of smoke away from his lips. The little one smiled at him again.

"Whose child are you?" asked Crazy

"The child of the great warrior Little Scar," was the answer. Crazy Wolf had eaten the bread of Little Scar and had smoked the pipe

of peace. He had never broken a trafition of the Sioux race. Crazy Wolf walked into the agency, and a little child was leading him.-E.

B. C. in Chicago Post.

The Talkative Professor.

Bacon-You say the professor has made some experiments with air? Egbert-Yes, with hot air.-Yonkers Binlesman,

Justific ble.

"The nature of an oath?" the wit Replied, when questioned. "Clearly, In certain circumstances it is human nature mersiy."

CHARING CROSS.

Biotory of This Ancient Landmark

of Leader In reading English history you will happen across numerous references to Charing Cross, but the chances are you will wonder if the allusion is to a rent cross erected us a memorial or simply a crossroad. Charing Cross was for merly one of the noted landmarks of Britain, and its history is an follows. In November of the year 1291 "Good Queen Eleanor," as she was termed by her loyal subjects, was called to jobs her husband, who was then making at expedition into Scotland. When Elea nor had got as far on her way as Grantham she sickened and died. The remains must, of course, be bur-ied at Westminster, and the funeral cortege started in that direction. During the time this royal funeral procession was slowly winding its

weary way toward the capital thousands of people flocked to the wayside to get a glimpse of it. It was a great event in the history of the rural districts, and they did everything possible to make the solemn occasion a memorable one. Wherever the procession halted, for the night or for other cause the people afterward set up a memorial. One of the longest stops was made at Charing, and subsequently a richly carved memorial cross was erected on the site of the camp. This was the Charing Cross of history. It stood until 1647, when the last vestige of it was destroyed during the civil wars of Charles I., the vandals who destroyed the relic claiming it to be a monument of popish superstition. Charing Cross as seen today was erected by the Southern Railway company in the year

A SHIP WORTH TAKING.

What the Capture of the San Philips

On the 0th of June, 1587, Drake, coming back from "singeling the king of Spain's beard in Cadiz," fell in with a huge vessel, which he captured. She proved to be the San Philipe, an East Indiaman owned by the king of Spain bimself and then the largest merchantman affoat.

Her cargo, valued at more than a million sterling of modern money, was in itself the most valuable ever captured, but there was something else even more valuable than the cargo. This consisted of the ship's papers and accounts, which disclosed to the mer chant adventurers of England all the methods and mysteries and the bound less possibilities of the East India track

Indeed, it would hardly be stretching the facts to say that the morning which saw the capture of the San Philipe saw also the dawn of our Indian empire. The immediate result was the forma tion of the East India company, which was not only the greatest commercial corporation the world had ever seen. but also the only one that ever com-manded its own armies and fleets and wielded powers little less than impe rial.—London Spectator.

The Early Astronomers.

The early astronomers were all astrologers and claimed to be able to predict the future careers of various individuals by "custing horoscopes" showing the position of the planets at the time of their birth. The position and movements of the various celestial bodies were not only supposed to control the destinies of men, but were also thought to bring weal or woe, tempest or sunshine, upon the earth itself. A man born when the sun was in the constellation of Scorpio was believed to be naturally bent toward excessive indulgence of the animal passions. One born when the sun was in Pisces was predestined to grovel or be a servant, while one whose earthly career was opened when the great luminary was in Aries would be a great scholar and a man known to the world despite all opposing influences.

Trinidad's Asphalt Lake.

The fumous asphalt lake of Trinidad looks like a great black swamp surrounded with a fringe of coconnut palms. A little railway runs across it, and men stand in it working, some on asphalt firm enough to support them. some on asphalt in which they keep sinking down an inch or two a minute. some on asphait so soft it is like quicksand. The stuff looks like a cross between black mud and pitch. The lake is 110 acres in size, and its depth is tremendous. The thick asphalt, mixed with water, moves a little, and now and then up old tree comes slowly up from the depths. The men work with pickaxes, digging out the asphalt in lumps the size of pumpkins.

Ropemaking 2,000 Years B. C. The name of the first ropemaker and that of the land in which he practiced his art have both been lost to history. Before the beginning of the historical period considerable skill had been acquired in that line: Egyptian sculp-

tures prove that the art was practiced at least 2,000 years before the time of

Worse Than Broken. The American Tourist-I suppose I speak broken French, eb, Henri? The

Walter-Not eggsactly, m'sleur. You haf a word describes it bettaire-let me sec-ab, yes-it is pulverized .--

The late Max O'Reil gave this advice

to bachelors: "Marry a woman smaller than yourself." Many a man couldn't and one.-Milwaukce Journal

Peminino Esteem When women like each other, they

kiss; when they love, they do one an other's bair.-Lady Evans in London Mail. Obeying Orders. Kind Lady-Ah, if you had only done what your mother told you, you might

not be in this situation. Convict-1 don't know. She told me to go out into the world and make money. Re in the happiest of whom the

world says least, good or bad,-Jeffer-

OUR COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

Our country school as it appears to-tay is an important factor in the un-building of the nation. It not only in-duces higher education, but is the well laid cornerstone of many a successful business career. The caliber of the average country school as well as the clay or town school depends largely upon the people who patronize it for its character, and while our rural schools are not altogether flawless they certainly do possess their good points. In the first place, a chance to go to school is offered to every boy and girl in the district. The child can develop and progress as fast as he is able unhampered by the large class or the dull pupil County superintendents, co-operating with the teacher, are constantly plan ning a better and more thorough instruction. The uniform text book plan, which is being taken up by many of the counties, will do much toward improving the country school. We live in rapid age, and up to date and uniform text books are necessary in order to secure the best results. Better wages will secure better teachers; but, then that is your lookout; possibly you are satisfied. If you are out of sympathy with the school get over it; take time to visit it; get acquainted with the new teacher; ask her to your home. Try refrain from discussing every trivial happening at school with your children the habit grows. If dissension has been aroused over some incident investigate before you wholly condemn. Admit that your children have disagreeable habits as well as good qualities. Take an interest in the schoolhouse and grounds. See that repairs are kept up and the needed supplies furnished. In fact, much of the success of your school depends upon you, fathers and mothers, and you should not let pride, jealousy or indifference in any way interfere with the performance of your

THE FARM GROVE.

The value of a ten acre patch of soft maple timber on the average western prairie farm can hardly be overestimated. We say soft maple, for better than any other variety of our deciduous trees it meets the conditions of soil and climate of the prairie sections of the country. It is a very rapid grower, will bear thick planting, furnishes an excellent quality of fuel, while if thickly planted it will grow tall and straight and furnish poles and wood for the many farm needs. Such a grove is easily obtained. Select ten acres of good rich land, plow and prepare as for a comfield. Mark it out six feet apart each way and plant the young trees at the intersections of the markings. These trees may be easily raised from seed sown the year previous or may be dug up by the thousand along the streams which intersect all the prairie country. Cultivate for two years, and that is all. In five years from planting thinning out may begin. Such a grove will add \$500 to the value of any prai-

A CONTRAST.

In this country it is not unusual to hear our so called poor people complain because they are deprived of the luxuries of life, etc., and there are very few of this class who know what it is to be really hungry. How different is the condition in the older countries, where the people go for months to-gether without so much as tasting a piece of meat, where the killing of a critter is looked upon as a sort of gala day, where the peasant considers himself lucky if he can be sure of his supply of black bread and onlons enough to keep soul and body together! the laborers strike for an eight hour working day, while in England hundreds of thousands walk the streets and are kept at public expense because they cannot get even one hour's work per day. It is little to be wondered that this land of ours appears a paradisc to some of these sous of allen lands.

THE HORSE TO RAISE.

A successful horse buyer told us in response to the question as to which netted him the most money in the handling, driving or work horses, that he never made enough money out of the driving horses be had handled to buy a good draft team. He maintained that there were too many little things which influenced the price of a horse for driv-ing purposes—a slight scratch, a pecullarity in gait, a fault in color or dispoany one of which might knock tens of dollars off the market price of the animal. On the other hand, a draft horse of good size and weight even though somewhat cut and scratched with perhaps a spayin or two could always be sure of a huyer who wanted a good horse to work regardless of the fact that he was not entirely

CITY FARMING.

In one of our larger cities the experiment has been tried of turning the unoccupied lots about the city, which formerly have been allowed to run to weeds, into truck patches, worked by the children of the very poor. This results in good to the poor and a great improvement in the looks of the cities Such a scheme is a good, example of the very kind of thrift which is almost lacking with Americans. We have too much waste land and waste products, the direct result of doing things upon a large scale and at loose ends. As land rises in price business opportunities decrease. As the population of the country increases we shall see these loose ends picked up and this waste utilized perforce.



CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Caff Tatalies

LITTLE BOY'S AWFUL ECZEMA

For Two Years He Could Not Sit Nor Lie Still - Suffered Terribly with Pain and Itching-Scratched Till Flesh Was Raw - Grew Worse Under Doctor's Care.

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"When my boy was six years old be suffered terribly with eczema. He could neither sit still nor lie in bed



quiet, for the itch-ing was dreadful. He would irritate spots by scratching with his nails, and that only made it worse. Nothing

that only made it worse. Nothing gave him any relief until I used the Cuticura Remedies, and I cannot praise them too much. A doctor treated him, and we tried almost everything, but the eczema scened to spread. It started in a small place on the lower extremities and spread for two years until it very nearly covered the back part of his leg to the knee. "Finally I got Cutieurs Seen

the back part of his leg to the knee.

"Finally I got Cuticura Soap,
Ointment, and Pills, and gave them
according to directions. I used them
first in the morning, and that evening
before I put my boy to be I used them
again, and the improvement even in
those few hours was surprising, the
inflammation seemed to be so much
less. I used two boxes of Cuticura
Ointment, the same of the Pills and
the Soap, and my boy was cured. Ontment, the same of the Pills and the Soap, and my boy was cured. He has never had a return of the eczema since. I hope you will publish my letter so the public will know what Cutieura has done for my boy, (signed) Mrs. A. J. Cochran, Jr., 1823 Columbia Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa., Columbia Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa., April 13, 1905."

April 13, 1995."
Complete External and Internal Treatment for every Humor, from Plinples to Secrotial, from Judaney & Age, consisting of Cutterns Song, 28c., (Othersett, 80c., Resident, 80c.

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RECOLLECTIONS

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It will be found invaluable in Weakness, thronte Debility, Dyseppsia, idue to organic issense or infirmity), Nervous Exhaustion Amemia, Mainturition, etc.

To Nursing Mothers it wooderfully increasestrength, adding isstation, and supplying signs and phosphates to the milk, whereby the infant is nourished.

In sleeplessness it causes quiet and natural sleep.

In sleeplessness it causes queet and analysiesp.
idep.



WATER.

Geraldine—Pa le always kicking about something.

Gerald—Not always; sometimes be kicks accepting.

ALL PERSONS, destrous of having water introduced into their residence or places of business, should make application at the of-dica, Mariborostreet, near Thames. Office Hours from 8 minute 2 p. m. WM. S. SLOCUM. Treasurer.

The Mercury.

JOHN P. SANBORN, Editor and Manager. Office Telephone House Telephone

Saturday, March 31, 1906.

The fire underwriters are not satisfied with the fire protection that is allorded by the city of Boston. They call attention to the fact that the fire commissloper has not sufficient funds at his disposal to carry on his work in a satisfactory manner.

The credit of the State of Rhode Island seems to be firmly established. The General Treasurer has disposed of the \$950,000 of bonds for the highway and State Armory loan at a price of \$100.14. When it is considered that these are only 3 per cent, bonds the price offered is very high.

The preliminary trial of the new battleship New Jersey, sister ship of the Rhode Island, has been very pleasing to navai officers. The ship developed a maximum speed of 19.48 knots and an average speed for five runs of 19.02 knots. She will probably be a great addition to the navy.

It appears that our cousuls in the tropies are not all that they should be, either from a utilitarian or moral point of view. The question of providing some systematic juspection of the American consulates has been discussed before, and it seems now to be abso. lutely necessary to provide some such supervision. Lacking a trained diplomatic corps it is up to the United States to see that its consuls are at least kept to the line of honesty.

The coal strike is really to begin. After many conferences have failed the miners committee has ordered that all work cease in the three authracits regions next Monday. It is expected that a strike of the soft coal miners will surely follow. This probably means the beginning of a long, bard struggle between the miners and the operators in which the general public is extremely likely to foot the bills. In any event the mine owners will not be the ones to suffer. A great industry will be tied up for what may be a long period and the miners can look forward without joy to a time of hardship and privation.

The Newport fire department has probably never bad a problem that presented more difficulties than did the destruction of the Plymouth Tuesday morning. And never has it emerged with more credit. The property that was threatened represented millions of dollars, much of it of a very inflammable nature. That there was not a larger loss was not due to circumstance, nor weather, nor direction of the wind, but entirely to the efforts of the men who were combating manfully with the destroying lire. In spite of danger and fatigue every man did his duty with the result that added laurels have been won by men of the department,

The Massachusetts Legislature is struggling with the question of picketing by strikers during labor troubles. The House has under consideration a bill to permit picketing under the supervision of the police. This is a monted question which promises to give considerable trouble in the future as it has in the past. The labor leaders claim of course that they have a perfect right to ask a man to stay away from work. Unfortunately human nature is so constituted that a refusal on the part of the so-called "scab" is rather more than likely to lead to "a bit of a fues."

Jackson and Roosevelt.

President Roosevelt has been often compared by his admirers with Washington and Lincoln, while some of his rities have not hesitated him even with Tyler and Johnson who broke with the parties which elected them and made failures of their administrations. *But no one has seemed to have thought of comparing Roosevelt with Jackson. Nevertheless, says the Wall Street Journal, there are some points of resemblance between the fight which Roosevelt is making for the government regulation of railroads and other corporations, and the fight Which Jackson made against the higgest corporation in his time, the second

United States Bank. Some of the very arguments which are now made in favor of government control of the rathonds were made then in favor of the extermination of the United States Bank. It was charged that this great bank had become so powerful that it threatened to control the government instead of the government controlling it. It was charged that it exercised a powerful influence in politics and was even a corrupting force. Jackson made the overthrow of the United States Bank the great policy of his administration, and it is a notable fact that while he had the support of the people and of the House of Representatives in this fight, he met with the determined opposition of the United States Senate, just as Roosevelt has in his fight for government regulation.

It was charged by Jackson's administration that the bank had its Representatives in the Senate just as it is sharged now that the railroads control many of the United States Senators Webster, Clay and Calhoun for years kept up an unrelenting opposition to Jackson, and with such little success -that it is said that at one time Webster and Clay, wearled with the contest,actually contemplated retirement from public life.

When Jackson withdrew the government deposite from the nank, the country was thrown into a state of excitement such as it has rarely, if ever, experienced before or since. The effect upon the business of the country was almost starting. It amounted to the proportions of a financial panic, and petitions began to pour into Congress from all parts of the country urging that the action of the President be reseinded in order to save the country from linauetal rain. In presenting one of these petitions, Webster in ale one of his great speeches, in which he described the deplorable business conditions resulting from the Pasident's policy.

In reply to this, Senator Benion, of Missouri, who was a warm supporter of the President, and whose speech may be found in his famous "Thirty Years' View." showed that exactly the same disturbance and exactly the same agitation had occurred in 1811, when the question of renewing the charter of the United States Bank was before the country. Benton's argument was that the distress in the money market was the result of the deliberate manipulation by the United States Bank, with a view of frightening the people into conmoning its charter and its power. This lucident is of interest now in view of the suggestions which have been made that the financial interests which are opposed to President -Roosevelt might attempt some such object lesson at this time in order to compel the President to abandon his policy.

Jackson was not frightened. He stood to his guns and finally won. The United States Bank went out of existence, and in Van Buren's administration the independent treasury system wase-tablished as it exists to-day. It is not impossible by any means that as a result of the discussion of the currency question there may soon be a proposal to establish a new United States Bank, and, if so, the history of Jackson's attack upon the institution that existed in his days will become of very practical interest.

There is one point of difference between Jackson and Roosevelt. Jackson stems to have had a decided objection. not merely to the United States Bank, but to banks in general. Roosevelt advocates a policy of government regulation of the corporations; but not because he 19 opposed to corporations. On the contrary, every public utterance which he had made on the subject indicates that no one recognizes more than he does the economic value of the corpora-

Jackson was, of course, wrong in his prejudice against banks, and even as regards the United States Bank, it should be remembered that this bank, which, in the first instance, owed its origin to the genius of Alexander Hamilton, was a great and beneficent metitution that greatly advanced the financial and commercial growth of the United States. It was the abuse of its powers, its attempt to control political action, and even more than that, its departure from commercial banking into fields of financial promotion, that aronsed the agitation resulting in its overthrow.

So to-day it is not the corporation but the abuses of the powers of the corporation , which are responsible for the anti-corporation agitation. Prestdent Roosevelt's policy of government regulation is distinctly constructive, and not destructive. In that respect he differs from Jackson. Roosevelt does not seek the extermination of the corporations but simply to prevent them by the abuse of their powers from destroying liberty and equal opportunity in this country.

General Assembly.

The General Assembly has had much business before it this week and some matters of importance have been disposed of. The bill appropriating \$1000 for the Newport County Agricultural Society and \$1000 for the New port Horticultural Society has been passed by the House and is now in the hands of the finance committee of the Scuate. Mr. Burdick of Newport has introduced in the House a bill to amoud the charter of the Redwood Library, changing the date for the aunual meeting and the number of the directors.

The Governor has sent to the Senate his recommendation that a full and unconditional pardon be granted to William H. Shea, of Newport, and the committee on pardons has recommended approval. In the House the committee to investigate the condition of the Newport County Jail and Court House reported that \$4632 would be needed for repairs, and a resolution appropriating \$4800 was introduced and referred to the finance committee. The bill to repeal the special supervisors' act for the town of New Shoreham, which has passed the Senate, was in order in the House on Wednesday but was sent back to the committee on judiciary for a hearing.

Senator Sanborn of Newport has inroduced in the Sanate Governor Utter's plan for a constitutional convention at regular periods.

The Burned Sound Steamer.

[Boston Herald.]

The burning of the sound steamer Plymouth at Newport yesterday morning will doubtless be cited by many as an example of what might happen to such a craft at any time. The Plymouth was a splendid example of the sidewheel type of boat, 'practi-cally a great floating hotel. While she was not so magnificent or so large as

are not a few naval architects who believe that, for all-round purposes, she was the heat boy over constructed for the sound business. With the enormous amount of wood used in the superstructure, the danger from fire is perhaps the most serious menace which threatens such a vessel. It should be remembered, however, that at the time this blaze broke out the Plymouth was not in commission, but was moored to the dock, with no one in the englue room, being almost without a crew. Therefore there was nothing to check the spread of the flames excapt the efforts of the Newport fire department, which naturally worked nud riserious disarivantages.

On the steamers of the Fall River line great precautions against fire are taken. There are automatic alarms in each stateroom, in fact, all over the vessel, that would give instant notice of any undue or excessive heat. There is a large force of watchmen constantly patrolling all parts of the boat, and the fire equipment, such as bose, pumps, extinguishers, etc., is very complete, being far more than is called for by the United States regulations. Of course, all these precautions depend for their value largely on whether they are kept in a workable condition or not. Passengers on this line realize that the boats of the company are kept up to a high point of efficiency and that the discipline of the crew is excellent. Therefore there is no reason to believe but that if the flames had broken out when the vessel was in commission. with her regular crew on board, they could have been extinguished before errious damage was done. Every one realizes that it takes but little effort to check a fire when it is first started. It is only when the blaze has gained headway that the problem becomes difficult. The fire equipment on these steamers is such as to justify the belief that when the boats are in actual service a very powerful and effective fire fighting force can be summoned in-

Conference on Rural Progress.

stantly to cope with the flames.

The third annual conference on rural progress in Rhade Island will be held April 10th and 11th. On Tuesday, April 10th, the session will be held in the hells of Brown University. At this time, the sessions will begin at 10.30 in the moroing and will fuclude talks on poultry, potatoes, gypsy moth, pure milk supply, and city and village improvement.

The Wednesday session will be held in Academy Hall, East Greenwich, and will include such subjects as forestry, the care of refuse, the country church and country school, and school gar-

The success of former conferences justifies the hope that a large attendance will be secured on both days. Programs are nearly ready for distribution and will contain a strong list of speakers.

It is desired to secure the attendance not only of farmers, but of teachers, ministers, and citizens generally. The program will be of interest to all.

Methodist Conference.

The New England Southern Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church has been in session in this city this week with a large number of ministers in attendance. The sessions of the conference are being held in the building of the First Church on Marlboro street, which was rebuilt a couple of years ago. The sessions began on Wednesday, Rev. Earl Cranston, D. D., LL. D., the Bishop, presiding.

The following officers were elected: President—Bishop Earl Crauston.
Secretary—J. Francis Cooper.
Assistant Secretaries—Lyman G.
Hotton, Elliott F. Studley, George M.
Hamlen and George A. Grant.
Statistical Secretary—Francis L.

Brooks.
Treasurer—John S. Bridgeford.
Stewards—John G. Gammons, chairman; Frederick C. Baker, Secretary; Edward M. Authony, Treasurer; Hartley A. Ridgeway, E. W. Goodier, John M. Patterson, John McVey, Charles T. Hatch, Walter S. McIntire, Oscar E. Johnson and John H. Buckey.
Triers of Appeals—E. C. Base, P. J. Everett, W. Ela, E. E. Territt, Jr., and George H. Bates.

After the appointments of commit.

After the appointments of committees, there were remarks by Rev. E. McP. Ames of New York on the work of the Publication Society, Rev. Dr. Parkburst on Zion's Herald, and Rev. F. L. Hart, D. D., on Church Insurance progress.

In the afternoon there were two meetings, the annual missionary service and the temperance anniverary, when Rev. J. H. James delivered a lecture on "Fifty Years of Reform." In the evening there was a service in behalf of the board of church exten-

At the morning session on Thursday Rev. C. A. Stenhouse of this city paid a fine tribute to the late Rev. George E. Brightman of Middletown, who died only a few days before the oneuing of the conference. Rev. W. I. Ward, presiding elder of the New Bedford district, made the report for that district, showing substantial financial improvement. Rev. J. Bartholomew reported for the Norwich district. It was unanimously voted to hold the sessions of the conference in 1907 at St. Paul's Church in Fall River. The report of the Home Mission Board was read, as was also the reports of East Greenwich Academy, and the roll call of supernumeraries was made.

In the afternoon there were committee meetings, and Dr. E. Charlton Black, L.L. D., delivered an interesting lecture on "Stevenson and Barrie." In the evening there was a service in celebration of the auniversary of the

And the second s

Board of Conference Home Missions. Friday morning there was a devo-tional service conducted by Bishop Earl Cranston, D. D. Then there was a large furthers asselon at which various annual reports were read and received. Most of the reports showed a healthy growth on the part of Methodsen. At 2 p. m. was the observance of the anniversary of the Women's Foreign Missionary Society at which Rev. George teber Jones delivered an interesting address.

The annual memoral service will be held on Sunday at 2 p. m. Bishop Cranston will preach at the moratog service at 10:30 a. m. Earl Cranston, D. D. Then there was

Washington Matters.

Long Debate on Railroad Rate Bill-Secretary Root's Proposed Trip to South America-Chinese War Scare is Dying Out-

Notes.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 29, 1906.
Senator Tillman says the debate on the rate bill will last six weeks more and that the Hepburn bill will be malerizily amended before it passes the Senate. Senator Dolliver says that the bill will be passed without amendment and the debate will not last more than a week or ten days longer. Any one who is interested can draw their own deductions from these diverse views. At the rate life debate is now progressing and from the number of Senators who still want to speak, it looks as though Senator Tillman's forecast would be more nearly correct. Of course it is impossible to foretell what may happen to the rate bill and the friends of the railroads are trying hard to put some loop-hole in it that will render the proposed legislation of no effect. But it can be said that if the bill goes to the White House in such shape as to not meet with the President's approval, he will vitu it as surely as be can sign his own name and will call an extra session to thresh out the whole matter again. But it is hardly to be supposed that the enemics of full legislation will go to such lengths and there is always in the background the fear as Senator Tillman bluntly put it when he said that if the present Congress could not norm out a fair rate regulation bill, the people would see to it that the next Congress was composed of men who were differently minded.

The Statehood bill has gone to conference. There was a strong show of resistance to submitting it to conference at all, but now it is out of the way for the time being and it remains to be seen whether the House in the end will have the temerity to defy the Senate and the obvious wishes of the people of Arizona and probably the majority in New Mexico.

Everything has been provisionally arranged for secretary Root's trip to Rio Janerio is July. Nominally he is to be present at the Pan American conference. But in reality it is understood that he will be charged with a mission to the Brazilian governmen WASHINGTON, D. C., March 29, 1906.

to the Brazillan government for the establishing of what amounts to an international alliance with respect to the Monroe Doctrine. This was the matter on which Judge Penfield was sent to Brazil last summer. He looked over the ground and declared that conditions were ripe for such a move. He was an official in whose judgment the President reposed great confidence, and his report was that not only would Brazil welcome such an agreement but that European politics were so moving as to make it most desirable. It has been known that ever since the overbeen known that ever since the over-throw of the Empire in Brazil that Germany has been colonizing the coun-try as well as she could and not only in Brazil but in most of the other South American countries she has been es-

American countries she has been establishing a commercial foothold that is almost as important as a political foothold would be.

She has tried systematically to discredit the Monroe Doctrine in the eyes of the world both in Europe and in South America. She has hinted to all of the smaller South American States that the United States was only waiting an opportunity to gobble them politically and that Brazil was all ready for a revolt ngainst the Monroe doctrine and was only kept in line by force. Naturally all of this was untrue and it is thought that if Brazil can be induced to quietly airange an Intente and it is thought that if Brazii can be induced to quietly arrange an intente with this country that has for its basis the formal recognition of the Mouroe Dectrine, it will be a great moral support to the weaker sisters among the Southern States. One thing is certain, that if such an arrangement is to be made, the Secretary of State is the man to do it and another thing is equally certain, that while there were sa many things requiring his attention at home, he would not be going to South America and making a trip possibly around to the west coast merely for the purpose of extending the courfor the purpose of extending the courtesy of his presence to the Pan American Conference.

All the talk that has been made about All the talk that has been made about the imminence of an outbreak in China and the necessity of immediately sending warships and emergency troops to the far east, seems to be dying down. Reports have reached the State Department that the anti-foreign feeling is dying down and that the boycott is apt to fall by its own weight. The Navy Department has withdrawn the battle-ships that it had sent to North China hips that it had sent to North China. Department has withdrawn the battle-ships that it had sent to North China waters and the bulk of the American fleet is now at Shanghal and south-ward. The agents of the State Depart-ment are siert and not apt to be caught napping, for though the outlook at present is promising, a calm in China frequently preludes the bursting of the real storm.

The government is making more

The government is making more effort than ever to push American trade abroad and the latest move has been a abroad and the latest move has been a bill introduced by Senator Overman to create a Presidential Commission to study the needs of the cotton trade in the Far East. This plan has been presented to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor who approved it in its intent but suggested that as the Department already had the organization completed for such work it was useless to go to the expense of equipping a special commission. Consequently some cotton experts may be sent to the Far East to study market conditions, and there have been arrangements and there have been arrangements made to send to all of the great mill-ing centres samples of the clothes and designs most in demand in the Eastern Market. These exhibits are already being prepared by the Department and will be sent out to the milling centres in this country as rapidly as possible.

Weather Bulletin.

Copyrighted 1906 by W. T. Foster Washington, D. C., March 81, 1906. Last bulletin gave forecasts of disturb ance to cross the continent March 29 to April 2, warm wave 28 to April 1, cool wave 31 to April 4. Next disturb-ance will reach, Pacific coast atout April 3, cross west of Rockies by close

Royal Baking Powder Absolutely Pure

DISTINCTIVELY A CREAM OF TARTAR BAKING POWDER

It does not contain an atom of phosphatic acid (which is the product of bones digested in sulphuric acid) or of alum (which is one-third sulphuric acid) substances adopted for other baking powders because of their cheapness.

of 4, great central valleys 5 to 7, eastern states 8. Warm wave-will cross west of Rockies about April 8, great central valleys 5, eastern states 7. Cool wave will cross West of Rockies about April 6, great central valleys 8, eastern at tes 10.

This disturbance will inaugurate a great rise by termographics and course.

great rise in temperatures and cause several days of the warmest weather of the mouth. Not much rainfall first week in April, but as the cool wave above described course in the showers.

above described comes in the showers will increase. Intensities of all weather features of this desurbance will increase as it progresses eastward and this will be one of the two most severe storms periods of the month.

Following this disturbance the general tendency of temperatures will be downward till about Apr. 27 when they will again make a great rise. During this long fall of temperatures, April 8 to 27, showers will increase, particularly in the Ohio valley and the cotton belt where rainfall will be from about to above normal for April.

about to above normal for April.
Elewhere east of the Rockies rainfall will be deficient; west of Rockies rainfall will be about normal. Weather will average cooler than usual about and lumediately following April 31, particularly in northeastern states.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quining Tablets.
Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. F. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

| Sun | Sun | Moon | High witter | Tives | Nets | Nets | Nets | Nets | Nets | Sun | First Quarter, 181 day, 11h, 2m., evening, Full Moon, 9th day, 1h, 12m., morning, Last Quarter, 15th day, 8h, 36m., evening, New Moon, 23d day, 1th, 6m., morning.

Farms to Sell in Middletown.

1. Cottage, barus, &c., 3 nercs,
2. altto 93
3. ditto 23
4. Several one acre lots for building,
off Honeyman Itili, caeb,
An excellent farm with residence,
superior and very large farm
buildings, and lucerson the Troiley Ling,

A. O'D. TAYLOR,

REAL ESTATE AGENT, Office 132 Bellevue Avenue, Newport, R. I. Telephone No. 320.

Deaths.

In this city, 25th inst., Eloise H., wife of Randail McCarroll.
In this city, 25th inst., Anetta Davis.
In this city, 25th inst., at her residence, 85
Brewer street, Margaret Fisherty.
In this city, 27th inst., James, son of James and Bridget Sullivan, in the Sist year of bis

age, in this city, 29th inst., at her residence, in this city, 29th inst., at her residence, Warner street, Margaret 1., widow of John Tobin.
In this city, 28th inst., Michael Murtle.
In Middletown, 28th inst., Martha M.

In Middletown, 25th inst., Martha M. Smith, in the 83d year of her age.
In Little Compton, 27th inst., Robert C. Bowen, in bis 58d year.

A GUARANTEED CURE FOR PILES

Itching, Blind, Bleeding, Protruding Pites. Druggists are authorized to refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure in 6 to 14 days. 50c.



CARTER PEDICINE CO., New York, Small Hill Small Days Small Prince

REVOLUTION NOT OVER

Mark Twa n In Sympathy With Opponents of Czardom

New York, March 30.-Under a red banner bearing the inscription "The Russian Revolutionary Party" several thousand men and women of Russian origin gathered last night to honor and listen to Nicholas Tebaykowsky, the Russian revolutionist. One of the speakers of the evening aroused much enthusiasm when he declared: "Tchaykowsky comes to this country not as the angel of peace but the angel of war. He comes outply with money to buy arms. There is no concentment of the object of his visit."

Letters of regret from several promi-neut persons were read, among them one from Mark Twain, which read:

"My sympathies are with the Russian revolution. I hope it will succeed and I believe it will. Government by faisitied promises, by lies, by treachery and by the butcher knife, for the aggrandizement of a single family o drones and its folle and victors kin, has been borne quite long enough in Russia and it is to be hoped that the roused nation now rising in its strength will presently put an end to it and set up a republic in its place. Some of us may live to see the blessed day when czars and grand dukes will be as scarce there as, I trust, they are in heaven."

Tchaykowsky was enthusiastically greeted. He spoke in English, declaring the statements that the revolution was over were untrue,

The Eusive Rockefeller New York, March 28 .- The taking

of testimony in this city in the pro-ceedings brought by the state of Missourl to oust from that commonwealth the Standard Oil company of Indiana. the Waters-Pierce Oil company and the Republic Oil company, on the ground that they constitute a combination in restraint of trade, has ended. Attorney General Hadley of Missouri put in the record the fact that every effort has been made in vain to secure the testimony of John D. Rockefeller.

Wesley Chick Gots Life Term South Paris, Me., March 26 .- Wes-

ley Chick was brought before the court for sentence for killing his great-uncle. David Varney, at Porter. On being asked by Judge Spear if he had anything to say before sentence was imposed, he ruse and said: "All I have to say is that I am not guilty of this crime." The clerk then read to him the sentence of imprisonment in the state prison at Thomaston for the term of his natural life, which Chick took without emotion.

Pure Food Ligis ation Urged

700 children die in Rhode Island every year, as a result of being fed with im proper food, is the conclusion of Dr. Swarts in a bulletin of the state board of health just issued. Swarts lays most of this trouble to cow's milk of improper quality, allowed to become unhealthy by the carelessness of farmers and the retailers. As a partial remedy, Swarts suggests milk and pure food legislation

NEW ENGLAND BRIEFS

Rev. P. S. Butler of West Woodstock, Conn., was elected president of the Rhode Island and Eastern Connecticut Advent Christian conference for the 19th consecutive time at the annual meeting of the body held at Provi-

The dental office of Dr. George E. Dow at Portland, Me., was broken into and 5000 false teeth, valued at about \$400, were stolen.

About \$50,000 has already been raised for the new professorship of lumbering in the Yale forestry school. out of the \$150,000 which is sought as an endowment.

An appropriation of \$75,300 used for improvements at the Mussachusetts Agricultural college was favorably reported upon by the committee of ways and means in the Massachusetts house.

William H. McDonald, an actor, one of the founders of the original Bostonians company, died at Springfield. Mass., of pneumonia. He was 56 years

The withdrawal of Rev. Samuel L.

Mitchell, formerly rector of Christ thurch at Eastport, Me., from the Episcopal church and his admission to the Baptist denomination is announced. A reorganization of the Republican Editorial association of Massachuseits

was effected at the annual meeting at Boston. No man shall hereafter be a member unless he is an active newspa-

COULD NOT AGREE ON WEDDING DAY

Conference of Miners and Operatore Adjourns

MEANS A GREAT STRIKE

Number of Men to Go Out In Soft Coal Fields May Brach 384,500.-Anthracite Mining to Be Suspended on April 3

Indianapolis, March 30.-Without agreement on a wage scale, the joint conference of bituminous coal operators and miners of the central competitive district adjourned sine die, leaving affairs in such a condition that a strike of from 178,000 to 384,500 soft coal miners, besides 150,000 anthracite miners ordered out, seems inevitable on April 1, the present wage scale expiring on March 31. The mines directly affected are in Ohlo, Indiana, Ililnois

and western Pennsylvania.

Miners and operators of the southwestern district, comprising Missouri, Kansas, Texas, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Indian Territory, have decided to

report a disagreement today.

Iowa miners have agreed with the operators to suspend work for (*) days. Michigan, West Virginia and Kentucky miners, it is said, will follow the lead of the central district.

The anthracite miners' scale committee last night issued orders for a total suspension of mining in the three authracite districts beginning April 2. The committee informed President Baer that the miners' scale committee will meet the operators' scale commit-tee in New York city on April 3.

The disagreement came after a

struggle lasting 10 days and disrupts the interstate agreement which has existed since 1898 between operators and miners, through which wage scales and other differences have been adjusted.

The final vote in the conference of the central competitive field, on which the other districts base their settlements, was on a motion offered by President Mitchell of the mine workers to restore for two years the wage scale of 1903, which would have been an increase in wages of 5.55 percent The operators of Illinois, Indiana and Ohio voted against the proposal and defeated it. The disruption of the conference followed. Operators of western Pennsylvania and the miners of the

Fennsylvania and the inners of the four states voted for the proposal.

F. L. Robbins and other operators, representing about one-third of the coal production of western Pennsylvania, Objo. Indiana and Illinois, offered to pay the advance and urged the miners to accept this advance and continue work in their mines, even though the other mines in the four states should be idle. The convention of miners today will decide whether to permit this or to demand that all miners suspend work until all have been poid the ad-

The coal operators of Hillnois, Indiana and Ohio, and those of western Pennsylvania, who have opposed the payment of any increase in wages to the bituminous coal miners, adopted resolutions declaring that, as they have felt and still feel unable to pay any ndvance in wages at this time, bereby propose that the President of the United States appoint a commission to investigate all matters which In the judgment of such commission have an important bearing upon or relation to the scale of wages, which should be paid all classes of labor in and about the coal mines of the territory herein involved and other condi-tions now imposed and insisted upon by the United Mine Workers of Amera, such commission to report to the President of the United States its findlugs of facts, together with its recommendations, and that such commission have power to administer oaths and compel attendance of witnesses."

Says Operators Have Not Profited New York, March 30 .- David Willcox, president of the Delaware and Hudson company, has issued a state-ment to the effect that the operators have not profited by the increase in the price of coal. It has been substantially tions to cost which were caused by the strike of 1902 and the subsequent award of the strike commission.

Civil Rights May Se Restored Providence, March 29.-A full and

unconditional pardon for William H. Shea, who served sentence in state prison from 1884 to 1903 for the mur-der of Policeman Barker of Newport, has been recommended to the state sen-ate by Governor Utter. Shen was granted a conditional pardon by Gov-ernor Garvin in 1903.

Woman Will Collect Taxes

Laconia, N. H., March 29.—For the first time in the history of this state, a woman has been elected as tax collec-tor for a city. The innovation was made in this city when the city council, in choosing the city officers for the ming year, named Miss Martha E. Johnson as tax collector.

To Sulid Big Freight Terminal Boston, March 29.—The New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad company bas acquired about 600,000 square feet of property in the South End district of the city, where it is planned to build a large freight ter-

Higher Price For Soft Coal

Boston, March 29.—The price of soft coal has been advanced 50 cents a ton by the retail dealers here. The new price is \$4.75 a ton. The wholesale brice was advanced from \$2.65 to \$8.

Santam Fighter Killed

Toronto, March 30.—Shensteen Wyer of Manchester, Eng., one of the con-iestants in the bantam 105-pound class at the boxing tournament here last night, showed signs of collapse in his bout with Robert K. Lander and the referee slopped the boys. Wyer grew e rapidly and was removed to a hospital, where he died an hour later.

Young Woman Is Sent to Her Doom by Her Father

HE THEN TAKES OWN LIFE

Tragedy Occurred but a Few Hours Before She Was to'Be Led to the Altar-The Slayer's Mind Perhaps Unbalanced

Everett, Mass., March 27.-Less than three hours before the time set for her wedding Pausy E. Townsend, aged 25, was shot and fatally wounded by her father, Joseph P. Townsend, 56 years old, in the sitting room of their home, 15 Woodville street, this city. Townsend then ended his own life by putting

a revolver bullet into his head.

Miss Townsend was to have been married to Francis E. Perry of Fort the People's temple in Boston. Early in the afternoon the father sent the only other member of the family, his 15-year-old son, Joseph, to East Boston on an errand connected with the coming wedding. The boy returned about 4:30 and let himself into the house with a key.

Calling to his father and receiving no answer, he pushed open the sitting room door and entered. On the floor lay the body of his father, his head in a pool of blood and a flobert rifle across a pool of chood and a nobest rine across the knees. Beside blm was a heavy calibre revolver. Miss Townsend lay upon a couch at the side of the room and, according to the boy's story, was still alive, although the father was dead. The boy tried to force some brandy down his sister's throat and, failing, hurried out after doctors. When they arrived the girl was dead.

The only clue to the cause of the tragedy was a note written by Townsend. It rend: "At 3:40 I have taken my daughter's life and my own. I do this rather than see her the wife of Francis Perry."

Medical Examiner Durrell viewed the bodies and directed their removal to Ward & Hemlerson's undertaking establishment. He expressed the opinion that the girl was shot while asleep and that death was caused by a builet from the flobert rifle, which penetrated her head through the left car. He will hold an autopsy to determine whether or not a drug was adminis-tered before the shooting took place.

The theory expressed by neighbors of the Townsends, who knew them well, is that Townsend had become mentally unbalanced as the result of using drugs. He had not been well for the past year and loss, it is said, sought relief in drugs. In the room where the tragedy took place were found a number of bottles containing drugs and medicines of various kinds.

Flance feared Tragedy

Boston, March 27.—It was learned in this city last night that Francis E. Perry, the hance of Miss Pansy E. Townsend, cutertained fears that the supposed Jealousy of the father might have a fatal result and that he had applied to Chief Inspector Watts of the Boston police for an officer to accompany Miss Townsend from the house to the scene of the wedding ceremony Accordingly, an inspector accompanied the carriage which was sent to Everett to bring Miss Townsend and her father to this city, and which arrived after the consummation of the tragedy.

Dive K. pers Get Just Deserte New York, March 28.—Robert H. Spriggs, the negro recently convicted of abduction, was sentenced to serve 20 years in state prison. Sallie Bennett, who assisted Spriggs in conducting the resort and who pleaded guilty to ab-duction, was sentenced to 10 years in state prison. Spriggs kept a low resort for negroes, where he imprisoned several white women, who had been seized

while drugged. Hoppe Proves to Se Sesson's Master New York, March 28.-Willie Hoppe, the 19-year-old champion billiard player of the world, successfully defended his title by defeating George Slosson, player of night. The final score was 500 to 392 in favor of Hoppe, who, in addition to retaining the championship trophy, won a side bet of \$500 and the net gate eccipts, which will amount to over

Tuskeges to Get \$665,000 Gift New York, March 28.—A gift of \$665,000 will accrue finally to Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, by the will of the late Andrew T. Dotger, a retired merchant of this city. By the terms of Dotger's will the residue of the estate, after all his bequests are paid, will go to Tuskegee at the death of his widow.

Ohio Raises Saloon Tax Columbus, O., March 28.—Amid scenes of great excitement, the senate passed the house bill increasing the saloon tax from \$350 to \$1000 and sealed its action by voting down a motion to reconsider.

frish History In Pub is Schools Boston, March 27.-The board of aldermen concurred with the common council in the order requesting the school committee to include the history of Ireland in the elective studies of the

Threats Applicat Witte's Life

St. Petersburg, March 20,-Many threats have been made against the life of Premier Witte. Yesterday he re-ceived warning that unless he left the government in a week he would be killed.

Contempt Charge Against Steere Hayana, March 30 .- The court has ordered the rearrest of J. M. Steere of the Isle of Pines on the charge of contempt, owing to his non-uppearance for trial for his refusal to deliver to the court, until storage charges were paid, certain chattels in his possession which are involved in pending litigation.

HEAD OF HER CLASS

Battleship New / Jersey Shows 19.18 Knots an Hour

Boston, March 30 .- The performance of the battleship New Jersey in maintaining a speed of 19.18 knots an hour in a four-hour endurance run off the New England coast, coupled with her remarkable spurt over a measured mile at Rockland, Me., at a 19.48 knots an-hour gait, places this product of the Fore River Shipbuilding com-United States navy so far as speed is

It was ascertained on her standardization trial off Rockland that an everage revolution of her propellors of 125.53 a minute was sufficient to drive the 15,000-ton battleship through the water at her contract speed of 19 knots an hour. Yesterday her average revo-lutions per minute reached 126,297, and from these figures the trial board aunounced that she had made an average of 19.18 knots an hour, compared with 19.01 made by the Rhode Island and 19 by the Virginia, sister ships, at their triais a few months ago. At one time yesterday the New Jersey's speed reached 19.278 knots an hour for a perlod of 15 minutes, while her lowest for a similar period was 18.900.

Doctors Used Corpse For Target Augusta, Me., March 30.—In the at-tempt to prove Mrs. Alice F. Cooper gullty of the murder of young Charles Northy, Jr., Oct. 10, last, the state, through surgical experts, had a human corpse strapped to a plank and the sur-geons practiced at shooting at it with the revolver which caused Northy's death. Still further grewsome evi-dence was the filling of the skull of Northy with a brain taken from another human body, and this brain, sliced and perforated, was removed, plece by piece, from the skult, as Mrs. Cooper intently listened to every word of the experts. I passed her frame. Not even a shudder

"Poor" Man Had a Fortune

St. Albans, Vt., March 30.—Secreted behind a false partition in the rear of a cupboard, and is an old trunk se-creted under his bed, pearly \$10,000 in gold, currency, mortgages and notes were found in the house of Royce Smith, an aged and eccentric hermit, when Eimer Johnson, who has been appointed guardian of the old man, searched the house. For 30 years Smith has lived alone. He always pleaded poverty, said he was poor, and when arrested once for not feeding his cattle, said be did not have money enough to buy any fodder.

Queer Doings in High School

Brookfield, Mass., Match 30.- Thirty-three out of 45 members of the Brookfield high school refused to comply with a rule made by Superintendent Remis and Principal Tucker, left school vesterday and were exhelled. Tucker is the third principal in the school within four weeks. There have heen many pranks cut up by the boys, discipline being lax. The new rule forbade pupils to remain in the school building unless in their seats. This the pupils denounced in a mass meeting, then marched about town, singing class songs.

Won't Accept Contagious Cases

Providence, March 30 .-- An attimaturn to the effect that the trustees of the Rhode Island hospital will longer allow to be admitted to the institution cases of confugious diseases sent there by the city for treatment has heen delivered by the trustees of the hospital to the city committee on the proposed hospital for contagious diseases. The institution claims that a separate municipal hospital for the treatment of contagious cases should

Word From Labrador Explorers Williamstown, Mass., March 30.-A telegram has been received here from A. D. Walince, the Labrador explore announcing his safe arrival with his companions, Enton and Stanton, at Red Bay, after a successful trip by dog team down the coast from Ungays hav Wallace and Eaton left Ungava bay in August and at Rigolet picked up Stanton, who had taken the back trail out of the interior in order to bring back

word of the party's progress. Differences Pertie y Sattles

St. Albans, Vt., March 30.-The Cenisfactory arrangement with the conductors, brakemen and baggagemen, with whom negotiations for an increase in the wage schedule have been nending for a month. The details of the arrangement are withheld. The company expects to reach a satisfactory arrangement with the engineers and fire men within a short time.

A Peaceful Picketing Bill

Boston, March 30.-The house, by a rote of 119 to 85, substituted for the adverse report of the committee on labor the bill which provides that the number of pickets stationed by strikers during a strike should be limited and that they should be furnished with proper credentials. The measure was introduced by Representative Weeks of

Cof Bore Insid . Out

Ware, Mass., March 30.—A Holstein calf that was born on the farm of Michael Griffin yesterday is the wonder of veterinaries. The organs were all on the outside covered with a thin, transparent tissue. An incision showed the outer skin on the inside. The calf dled in a few hours

Successfully Raising Big Fund Roston, March 30.—The Income fund committee of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology annunces that \$240,000 has been raised by subscription toward a sum of \$500,000 needed to develop working equipment of the institution.

A Veritable Deluge

Shreveport, La., March 30.—Rain has fallen continuously for three days in central and northern Louisiana. The entire town of Colfax is inundated, the water signding several feet deen in the business portion. All the low-lands in the vicinity of Ruston are overflowed. Rain is still fallige

PERKINS' ARREST

Warrant Charges Grand Larceny In the First Degree

A HABEAS CORPUS WRIT

It Takes the Case Relating to Contribution of insurance Funds For Campaign Purposes to the Supreme Court

New York, March 29 .- On a charge that his connection with the contribution of \$48,702.50 from the funds of the New York Life Insurance company to Cornellus N. Bliss, treasurer of the Republican national committee, in the campaign of 1904, constituted grand harceny in the first degree, George W. Perkins, a member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. and until recently first vice president of the New York Life Insurance company, was arrested on a warrant issued by City Magistrate

When a detective went to serve the warrant upon Perkins he found that a writ of haliens corpus had already been obtained from Justice Greenbaum of the supreme court and the matter was immediately taken out of the magis-trate's hands. Perkins appeared be-fore Justice Greenbaum and at the re-quest of his counsel the hearing in the case was adjourned until Friday. Perkins was paroled in the custody of his personal attorney, Lewis A. Delafield.

The warmat for Perkins' arrest was applied for Tuesday by District Attorney Jerome. Magistrate Moss would not not, however, until smidayits were filed in the case. These were pre-sented to him yesterday. They were signed by Vice President Kingsley of filed in the case. the New York Life, Treasurer Randolph of the company, and by T. A. Buckner, also a vice president, Per-king counsel admitted to Justice Greenbaum that Perkins had advanced the sum named to Bliss upon the request of the late John A. McCall, president of the New York Life. He was afterward reimbursed through the action of the company's finance committee. It was contended that McCall had executive nuthority to order the payment and that if any crime was committed it was that if any crime was committed it was participated in by every member of the finance committee present when the matter was acted upon.

Despite the action of Jerome in ap-

plying for a warrant for Perklus and thus taking the matter to the higher courts of the state, Judge O'Sullivan in the court of special sessions, again addressed the grand jury, which is con-sidering life insurance matters, and instructed them that it was their duty to continue the investigation to the end

Brother and Sister Drowned

Ansonia, Coun., March 29,-- The bodies of the two small children of Charles Zewick were recovered from a pond located in the rear of the Zewick house. The first body taken out was that of Charles, 3½ years old. A little later the body of his sister, Brunbilda, 5 years old, was recovered. It is supposed that the boy had ventured out on the pond, which was lee covered, had broken through and that his sister, In affempting to save him, was like

State Prison For "Sleepy Thief" Cambridge, Mass., March 28.—W. D. Churchill, known in Cambridge as the "sleepy burgiar," will have an opportunity to get over his fired feeling during a three to five years' term in state prison. He was presented with that sentence by Judge Lawton in the superior court. The man was arrested in the home of Mr. Hildreth. He was found asteep on a sofa there with his toot around him.

Witte's Message to America

St. Petersburg, March 29.—Ethelbert Watts, the American consul general, has left St. Petersburg on a vacation in the United States. Premier Witte told Watts to tell the American people that he believed Russia would eventually emerge from the present crisis regenerated and greater than ever. He also charged Watts with a personal message for President Roosevelt.

Cannot Express Opinions

Cronstadt, March 30.-The parents of students in the public schools here have received a warning in the name of the commander of the fortress the if any pupils criticise the civil or milltary authorities the classes of which they are members not only they are members not only will be closed, but the parents will be deprived of the right to vote and held responsible before the court.

Child Drowned in Sewer Boston, March 29,-Surrounded by his little playmates, John Barry, 4 ears old, lost his balance and fell through an open manhole into a sewer near Rockford street and was drowned. The little fellow's body was recovered about an hour after by some sewer de-partment employes about 100 feet from

Dest Involving Many Millions Buffalo, March 30.—A conference was held here by the men who have been trying to bring about a merger of the trolley line between Buffalo and Erie, Pa. The deal is said to involve an outlay of between \$10,000,000 and

\$15,000,000. It is understood that the

deal has been practically closed.

the point at which the boy fell in.

Violence In Street Rallway Strike Winnipeg, Man., March 30.—Conductors and motormen of the Winnipeg street railway are on strike for higher wages. Segmes of violence followed attempts to run the cars,

actual elections to the Russian naday, when 12 members of the council of the empire were chosen by a congreen composed of representative associallons of trade and industry through-out European Russia. There was no apeeclimaking. The members chosen are all conservatives. "'Tis easy to spend---but hary to keep money."

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W. C. COZZENS & CQ.,

138 Thames; Street.

Samuel Plerpont Langley.

Berguel Pierpont Langley was a man of international entinence and wide-spread fame, a clitzen of the world in the best sense, but we recall with pride that he was a native of Boston, receiv-ing his entire education in Boston that he was a unitie of Boston, receiving his entire education in Boston schools, and first connected with astronomy at the Harvard Observatory, where he was an assistant in 1865, and it is on Boston soil to-morrow that his remains will be laid at rest.

His principal work by which he was most widely known in the world of science was the study of the sun. This great task was begun at Alleghany Or-

science was the study of the sile. This great rask was begun at Alleghany Observatory, of which he became the head in 1867. His efforts were turned in this direction on account of the well known smoky atmosphere of Putsburg, which, in his opinion, made the observatory unfit for other work. His first important success was in the misking of drawings where he shawed great mechanic unit for other work. His lifet important success was in the masking of drawings, where he showed great mechanical skill, and the trained eyes and judgment, which he probably owed to his
early architectural studies. 1873 was a
year prolific of sun spots, and his illusiration of these objects are probably the
best ever made. His famous drawing
of the great spot of December, 1873, has
been copied in almost every illustrated
work on solar satronomy ever published. It shows to perfection their
wonderful delicacy of structure, and
suggests, with an artistic skill that does
not interfere with his accuracy, the cyclonic energy of these disturbances.
He studied carefally the surface of
the sun, with its strange phenomena,
and thus early became an advocate of
the so-called New Astronomy, which
studies the sun and stars as physical
bodies similar to the earth, and not as
mathematical abtractions or mere ex-

mathematical abtractions or mere exmathematical abtractions or mere ex-ponents of the laws of the gravity. His examination of the photosphere or sun's surface, convinced him that, to use his own words, "We, must then greatly increase our received estimates of the action to which solar light, and presumptively its heat, are due."

A FAMOUS DISCOVERY.

His next step would naturally be from the increased cause to increased effect, and his revolutionary discovery of a new value of the solar constant soon followed. He had found the thermom-sters and delicate thermoplies entirely eters and deficate thermopies entirely too coarse for his purpose, and after great efforts and with wonderful pa-tience and perseverance he constructed the well-known belometer, at the time the most accurate and delicate justrument known for measuring small amounts of heat. He was able to measure the theu unheard of quautity of about one hundred-thousendth of a degree of heat. In later years the instrument was brought to measure some what less than one-hundred-millionth of a degree. It seems somewhat nares. of a degree. It seems somewhat para-doxical that the enormous body of heat should be measured by its minute va-

The solar constant is the measure of the amount of heat received from the sun in a given time, and Mr. Langley's sun in a given time, and are. Languey's observations commonly increased its received value, as he showed the action by absorption of the earth's and of the sun's atmosphere. His determination was received all over the world and used in all sorts of experiments and observations. A popular idea of this quantity is given in Mr. Langley's "New Astronomy," where he says that in each minute the sun's heat failing on the earth would raise from freezing to boiling point 37,000,000,000 tons of water. Other men of science in not recognizing the so-called selective activator the atmosphere, had very much under-represented this quantity, and the change in the point of view was spool making.

EXPERIMENTING ON A MOUNTAIN. used in all corts of experiments and ob-

EXPERIMENTING ON A MOUNTAIN. The delicacy of Mr. Langley's experiments was carried so far that for some portions of the work even the air above he instruments interfered. He was

the instruments interfered. He was therefore anxious to carry on his work on the top of a mountain, where the inferyening air would be slightly less. He was finally able to carry out this plan in 1881, with co-operation from the Government and friends of astronomy. Mt. Whitney, in California, was selected, as it was then supposed to be the nighest point in the United States. Mr. Langley's object was twofold, and besides the solar constant he was working on the spectrum and mapping

working on the spectrum and mapping out the lines of the dark end. By means of the bolometer he carried the accurate determination of these lines beyond the point where it had been supposed possible to trace them with accuracy.

This in itself was a great feat, but it was a mere forerunner of Mr. Langley's was a mere forerunner of Mr. Laugley's greatest discovery. The conjectured end of the invisible heat rays of the spectrum had been called "Omega" in reference to its finality, and in making his map of the spectrum Mr. Laugley had been working up to this point. "NEW CONTINENTS SWAM INTO VIEW."

"NEW CONTINENTS SWAM INTO VIEW."
One day in September, 1881, on the California mountain side, there suddenly became apparent an unsuspected region of the spectrum, extending beyond the Omega. Those of us who have been fortunate enough to know the great sclentist will never forget his dramatic account of the moment when "new continents swam into view."
These lightning fashes of discovery come but rarely in a century, and seem a free gift of sclence to her favored sone, though they are led up to by years of

a free gift of science to ber favored sons, though they are led up to by years of patient and wearlsome endeavor.

The discovery was the beginning of renewed labors on Mr. Langley's part, and he was soon able, at the Alleghamy Observatory, to carry farther the mapping of the spectrum till it was increased many fold. As a child the writer was fortunete enough to hear Mr. Langley lecture on this subject before one of the scientific bodies of Philadelphia. When a diagram was thrown on the screen, showing the small length of the spectrum investigated by so many astronomers in the past and the enormous length that had been conquered by the efforts of one man, there was an impressiveness which words do

was an impressiveness which words do not convey. The large audience seemed absolutely electrified by the sight. This extension also proved that only one hundredth of the sun's heat comes from its visible rays, the other ninety-nine hundredths come from Mr. Lang-

ley's dark raye.

HIS REMOVAL TO WASHINGTON. After Mr. Langley's removal to Washington in 1887, when he became secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, an astrophysical observatory was there founded for the continuance of his experiments. It was there that with the aid of his most capable assistant the wark urout he spectrum was tants the work upon the spectrum was carried on. The most delicate refinements of mechanical adjustment were called into service, and the famous small mirrors and exquisitely possed galvanometers constructed.

The behavior works on the principal of the principa

gaivanometers constructed.

The bolometer works on the principle that the electric resistance of metals increases with heat, and when it comes to measuring less toan one-hundred-millionth of a degree the electric change is very small. Mr. Laugley, therefore, conceived the idea of photo-

graphing the changes by a sput of graphing the changes by a space of light from the galvanometer mirror. The magnets used were No. 12 needles, and the mirror of glass silvered over was two milimeters and a half in di-ameter. In contrast with this tiny scale of workmanship was the entermous and elaborate frame work extends ing through two stories by which the histrament was kept in perfect equili-

Mr Langley was most fortunate in having an opportunity to carry out his plans exactly, and with all the succesprans exactly, and win all the successive would desire. He had of late been especially interested in the question of the variation of the radiation constant of the sun, and his theory is being eagerly discussed in different countries. It has taken an immune amount of observation and patient investigation

observation and patient investigation to distinguish between the writigles.

Mr. Langley, back in the Alleghany days, had siso turned his attention to the moon's heat and his bolometer showed two heat maxima, one due to the reflected heat from the sun and the other to the very slight radiated heat of the moon itself. This does not make the neon itself. This does not make the moon a hot body from our point of view, but shows that merely as com-pared with interplanetary space it has best of its own. Mr. Langley's deter-mination has been corroborated and is a standard for all students of the moon.

He was also a pioneer in supplying astronomical time to railroads. In 1808 he introduced a system of time service for the Pennsylvania Railroad. This has been found indispensable by all roads for their safe running, though it is now appoint from the Avent O. it is now supplied from the Navai Observatory at Washington for them all. It would seem that the supplying of observatory time to the railroads was a large factor in breaking up the vicious system of local time.

STUDYING ECLIPSES.

Mr. Langley was much interested in solar eclipses and had been present at four of these most impressive occurrences. He saw the eclipse of 1869 at Shelbyville, O., and, soon after, the cellpse of 1870, at Keres, Spain, where he was a member of a party headed by the late Professor Joseph Winlock, then director of the Harvard Observatory. Professor Edward C. Pickering, the present director, also joiled the party. This was the beginning of a warm and faithful friendship between Professor Langley and the younger astronomer, Professor Pickering, which extended unbroken over thirty-five years.

Mr. Langley's third eclipse at Pike's Peak in Colorado in 1878, was more notable in regard to his work than either of the others. He was one of the two eminent astronomers who saw and wonched for the remarkable lateral extension of the sun's corona, resembling the winged globe of primitive art. In the clear mountain atmosphere he was able to trace the extension to an extraordinary distance, and to see it after the Mr. Langley was much interested in blar colleges and had been present at

able to trace the extension to an extraordinary distance, and to see it after the
re-appearance of the sun.

The echipse of 1900 Mr. Langley
viewed from Wadesboro, N. C. He
had an elaborate bolometric equipment.
He also photographed the sun's surroundings with the Harvard Observatory telescope of 134 feet focus. He obtained very large images of the sun, as
the telescope was plauned at Harvard
for that purpose. The same principal
was used by Spain, Germany, and other
nations during last summer's eclipse.

AERIAL NAVIGATION.

- AERIAL NAVIGATION.

From boyhood Mr. Langley had been interested in the matter of aerial uavigation. He was at first interested in ballocating and anxious to make ascents, but he soon turued his attention to the aeroplaue. He was the first to develop and point out the advantages of this method. He expended in this direction much of his time, energy and money before the matter was taken up in at all a public way.

money perore the matter was taken up in at all a public way.

Be appropriated the problem primarily as a man of science, and he was anxious to work out the scientific theory of aerial navigation, as well as to prove the theory experimentally. The former he accomplished to the admiration of many of his compares to minution of many of his compers in his paper on the "Internal Work of the Wind," which also studies the souring of birde.

In his early experiments in Washington he constructed the first model of appreciable size to sustain itself in the air for a considerable time. There the air for a considerable time. There were a number of flights, one three-quarters of a mile in length. During the period of flight an excellent photograph of the model was obtained which is a most interesting picture of which Mr. Langley was very proud.

This demonstration of the principle was sufficient for him, and he wished to drop the matter. It was, however, represented to him that the flight of a large model was more difficult to obtain

large model was more difficult to obtain than that of a small one, and he fin-ally decided to carry on the work. His own conservative point of view

may be shown by his own words in "Experiments in Aerodynamics," pub-lished in 1891. He says there that he has given "an experimental demonstration that we already possess in the steam engine as now constructed, or in other heat engines, more than the requisite power to urge a system of rigid planes through the air at a great velocity, making them not only self-sustaining, but capable of carrying other than their own weight. This is not asserting that they can be steadily and securely guided through the air, or safely brought to the ground without shock or even that the plane itself is the best form of surface for support. All these are practical considerations of stration that we aiready possess All these are practical considerations of quite another sort."

THE LARGE AEROPLANE.

He was extremely desirous of keeping the matter private at the time of the building of the large aeropiane, but the general interest in the subject gave it a publicity to which he was opposed. An accident seems to bave occurred just the launching of the seroliane, it An accident seems to have occurred just at the launching of the aeroplane, it caught on a nail and was deflected downward, and the difficulty of steering, which Mr. Langley had recognized and tried to overcome, made it impossible to right the machine. The possibilities of aeroplanes have since been demonstrated by the Wright brothers in the South, it therefore seems probable that Mr. Langley was right. It is felt by many scientific men that all his work on aeroplanes is valuable, and standard, in spite of the disabiling of the large model.

HIS WORK FOR WASHINGTON.

HIS WORK FOR WASHINGTON.

As secretary of the Smithsonian Iustitution, Mr. Langley's record may be found in the yearly reports of that institution. He went to Washington destrous of advancing other departments of science besides astronomy. To him Washington owes the preservation of the beautiful region used as a national Zo-longical Park. He was anxious to keep this establishment on a high scientific plane, and he wished to have its chief object the preservation of the native American fauna and its study. He cherished carefully the few bison, almost the sols representatives of their counciess ancestors, he devoted much space to the baxvers, who were kept in comparative privacy and were able to

earry ou their normal life; and he was

earry on their normal life; and he was much delighted at the acquisition of some of the giant bears of the Western leiands.

Under his auspices many valuable and interesting articles were reprinted by the Smithsonian and made accessible to general readers. Mr. Langley was always remarkable in combining with his perfect accuracy and trained powers, a desire to popularize science, and he was equally interested in the Smithsonian Institution as a place of research for students and a popular exresearch for students and a popular ex-

Ha consented in 1881 to write a series of articles for the Century Magazine, which were published as the "New As-tronomy." This is rather a model from a literary point of view, and its publi-cation is said to have increased the circulation of the magazine.

THE SOCIAL SIDE OF THE MAN.

Mr. Langley enjoyed extremely the social and official life of Washington, where he was widely known. In Pittaburg, even in pleasant surroundings, he had felt out of the main current of life, which latter was almost necessary to him. He was well known in England and the Christians and so to him. He was well known in Eng-land and on the Continent, and saw more of social life in both than is gen-erally possible for an American. He was regarded as one of our greatest men, and his powers of conversation and social gifts made him widely wel

come. He was a great traveller, having made a score of voyages across the Atlantic, and visited at different times Egypt, Japan and Otaheite. He was very fond of Nature and of the hills and woods, and sometimes varied his constant trips to Europe by going into the Maine forests. During recent years on his visits to Roston he has frequently spent the entire day in the Blue Hill range with Professor Pickering as a companion.

It sometimes seemed as if Mr. Langley's very dearest friends were among

It sometimes seemed as it Mr. Langley's very dearest friends were among
the children whom he loved so much
and who all worshipped him. He was
unsurpassed in the telling of fairy takes.
Only Barrie's dainty fancies and Hans
Andersen's touch of poetry can give
any idea of his point of view. He was
a man of wide literary knowledge who
seemed to have read every known book.
He appeared, like Gladstone, well informed on every possible subject, while
his knowledge of life and art, his love
of the beautiful, not always found in
men of reciouse, his wit and gift of language made him the most delightful of
companions.

He was a most devoted son, and a

guage made him the most delightful of companious.

He was a most devoted son, and a kind, faithful and generous friend to the very few people to whom he gave his full affection; and they, in their great personal loss, pay to his achievements and his fame, the tribute of pride and respect which his whole country owes him.—Marion Field Michaells in Boston Transcript.

Ware the Police-Trap.

The motor-car had just reached a nice level stretch of road, and the man in goggles was preparing for a scorch, when an honest-eyed old countryman stepped from the hedgeside and held up his hand. "Reckon you was les' goin' to slip

"Reckon you was jes' goin' to slip along tidy fast," he observed, when the motor was brought to a standstill. The motoriet gave no denial to the statement. "What made you ask?"

statement. "What made you ask?" be inquired.

The bucolic one produced a pair of The bucolic one produced a pair of battered field-glasses. "Clap your eyes to these 'sre," he remarked, "and look up that there tree along the road. Happen you'll see something as'll make you change your mind."
"Great Secti! A police trap!" exclaimed the motorist, as he discerned a blue-trousered figure perched on a branch. "Thanks, old friend," and the clust of coins was heard.

branch. "Phanks, old friend," and the clink of coins was heard. A minute later a motor car was crawing past the tree at six unless an hour, whilst its driver waved his hand airly to the figure above. Two-hun-dred yards back an innocent-looking old countryman was counting his wealth, and smiling. "That there idea of cartin' that scarecrow from the pea-field and fixin' of it to the tree," he chuckled, "worn't arf bad."

Tearful.

The conversation turned on the effect art, when a man remarked, "I remember one picture that brought tears to

my eyes."
"A pathetic subject, I presume."
"No, sir; it was a fruit painting. I
was sitting close under it when it dropped on my head."

By Installments.

Youth-What do I have to pay for a marriage license?
Clerk—Well, you get it on the installment plan.

Youth—How's that? Clerk.-One dollar down and your en-tire salary each month for the rest of your life.—Clevelaud Leader.

Teacher—For a correct understanding of this sentence, "They cleaned up seventy-five dollars between them," It is necessary to explain that there was no literal cleaning up. The words convey the idea of distribution, or parcelling out, and may relate to the division of the proceeds of a financial transaction or the spoils of a questionable or dishouest venture. In short, the phrase is occuliar to the language, and may be

dishouest venture. In short, the phrase is peculiar to the language, and may be classed as idiomatic.

Tommy Tucker—I understand the sentence, all right, but I don't know what you are talking about.—Chicago Tribune.

A man went into a chemist's shop and bought a bottle of some patent stuff, which was advertized thus:—

NO MORE COUGHS. NO MORE COLDS 50 CENTS THE BOTTLE.

Three days later be went to the chemist, complaining that his throat was stopped up, and that he could scarcely breath. "I've drunk all that patent cough mixture," he said.
"Drunk it?" yelled the chemist. "Why that's an india-rubber solution to put on the soles of your boots.

Printer: "I'm sorry that one of our compositors has made a serious mistake in your daughter's wedding invitation. He has made it read: 'Mr. and Mrs. Jones desire your "presents" instead of "presence.""

"presence." ""
Jones: "Oh, well, I think you needn't trouble to after it. You see, that's just what we do desire."

No wonder she's a nervous wreck-And gause upon her feet. -Houston Chronicle.

Bears the Tie Kind You Here Almoys bears to a Charlet Thetechoes

Fully Armed.

A good story is told of a young re-cruit who collected in a regime 3 sta-thouse at Aldershot. One day he was on goard dury and was stowy stepping up and down when an officer approach-After the usual salute the

The raw recruit handed over his r fle, and a pleased expression stole over his face. As the officer received the Weapon he said is a tone of despent

disgust:
"You're a fine soldier! You've given up your rifle, and now what are you going to do?"

going to do?⁵
The young fellow turned pale and putting his hand in his pocket drew out a big knife and, preparing for business, said in a voice that could not be misundersmood;
"Gi'me that rifle or I'll bore a hole through you in a minute."

"(if me that rine or 1') bode a distribution of the officer instantly decided not to play any further with the raw recruit, and the rifle was promptly surrendered.—Pearson's Weekly.

Open Windows in Bedrooms. "I haven't had the windows in my bedroom closed sluce I moved into the house," said the Husky One. "They've been wide open ail the time for two

"I don't mind the cold, but I can't stand the draught of open windows,"

and another.

"There is no draught in my room,"
the Husky One replied. "There'll be
no draught no matter how the wind blows if you open all the windows on one side of the room. There must be one side of the room. There must be an outlet as well as an inlet to make a draught. Oponing opposite windows and sleeping between them will kill any one. And, oy the way, I've been trying my doctor friend's advice this winter. I have nothing in my bedroom but the bed and a rug to stand on as I kick off my slippers. I dress and undress in a warm room and wear a robe going back and forth. I am convinced it's a good scheme."—N. Y. Sun.

Tongue Twisters.

Some elecutionist has made a collection of more than two bundred. "tongue twisters":

"tongue twisters":
"A growing gleam glowing green,"
"The bleak breeze blighted the blight broom blossome,"
"Flesh of freshly dried flying flah."
"Six thick thistle sicks."

"Strick thistle sicks."
"Two toads try to trot to Ted-bury."
"Give Grimes Jim's gilt gig whip."
"Strict, strong Stephen Stringer enared slickly six sickly silky snakes."
"She stood at the door of Mrs. Smith's fish sauce shop welcoming him

The first three are the gems of the collection. It is said to be impossible for any one to repeat them rapidly.

If the ink bottle happens to be over-turned upon household linen, lose no time in placing a blotter beneath the stain to soak up as much as possible and press another from above, then im-mense the article in a deep vessel con-taining awest milk. Wash well with soap and bleach in the sun.

"Are you in favor of government wnership?" asked meandering Mike. "No," answered Plodding Pets. "De only government institutions dat I've had any experience wid is jails. An' de way dey're run dou't make no bit wid me.'—Washington Star.

"Father," said an inquiring youth, "when a lien sits on an egg for three weeks and it don't hatch, is the egg spoiled?"

'As an article of diet, my son, it is henceforth a failure; but for political purposes it has its uses."

Buttons.

It is only in comparatively modern times that buttons have been utilized as fasteners. The Greeks and Romans knew nothing of them, and though they presented themselves as ornaments in the fourteenth century buttonholes were still an undreamed of possibility. It was not until nearly the middle of the eighteenth century that the manufacture of steel buttons was entered upon at the Soho works in Birmingham, England. Then, on the accession of George III. the gilt buttons appeared and breame quite the vogue. But it was reserved for the artisans of our day to make these useful fasteners in the greatest variety at marvelously low prices and out of all sorts of material. even to the seemingly impossible po-

Black Inskes,

I have never seen black snakes over seven feet long and much doubt if they grow to a greater length. They are not hard to catch, though in an open field they can run about as fast as a man can. When caught, they struggle desperately until they find there is no opportunity to escape, when they will give up fighting and may be handled with impunity. I have never found these snakes to be vicious, They can be handled easily, and their bite is harmless. They can squeeze pretty hard if they get a turn around your waist, but not hard enough to break a bone.—Forest and Stream.

The Calm Spirit.

The people in all lines of duty who do the most work are the calmest, most unhurried people in the com-munity. Duties never wildly chase each other in their lives. One task never turns another out nor ever compela hurried, and therefore imperfect, doing. The calm spirit works methodically, doing one thing at a time and doing it well, and it therefore works swiftly, though never appearing to be in haste.

Hardly That.

Miss Plane-The very day I first met him something told he would eventually fall in love with me. Miss Speitz-Indeed? The "something" wasn't your mirror, dear, was it? - Philadelphia Ledger. Much has been said about good seed

rorn and good seeds in general, but it is too much to expect good seed to do it care are also necessary essentials.

A young lady went into a well-known establishment a few days ago and said to the shop-walker.

"Do you keep stationery?" "No, min," suplied the shop-walker; "If I did I should loss my job,"

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Scothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhess and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles and cures Constipation. It regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of hat H. Fletchers. in Use For Over 30 Years.

the Great Whizlpool.

Off the coast of Norway, between two islands of the Lofoden group, is the largest whirlpool in the world. name. Maeistrom, means "whirling stream," and the title is well earned.

The great Muelstrom is no longer held in superstitious fear, and maritime charts have taught the sallors of the world where the danger lies and how to avoid it, so that accidents rarely occur-never except through ignorance or a previous disaster rendered a vessel unmanageable.

Several years ago the captain of a sailing vessel, desirous of seeing the famous whirlpool at close quarters. was assured by his Norwegian pilot that he might venture near enough for examination without danger. And here is what the captain saw:

"I went on the main topsail yard with a good glass. I had been seated but a few minutes when my ship en-tered the dish of the whirlpool. The velocity of the water altered her course three points toward the center. This alarmed me extremely for a mo I thought destruction was in evitable. But she answered her helm nobly, and we ran along the edge, the waters feaming found us in every

sensations I experienced are difficult to describe. Imagine an im mense circle running round of a diam eter of one and a half miles, the veloc ity increasing as it approximated the center and gradually changing its dark blue color to white, foaming, tumbling, rushing to its vortex, very much concave—as much so as the water in a funnel when half run out. The noise, too, bissing, roaring, dashing, all pressing on the mind at once, presented the most awful, grand and solemn sight I ever beheld. We were near it about eighteen minutes and in sight of it two hours. It is evidently a subterranean passage. From its magnitude I should not doubt that instant destruction would be the fate of a dozen of our largest ships were they drawn in at The pilot says that several vessels that had become unmanageable have been sucked down and that whales have also been destroyed."

THE SHOW WINDOW.

Don't neglect the upper part of the window.

Don't stick to one style of trimming. Branch out.

Don't skimp on elbow grease in clean ing the glass.

Don't wait till a trim is fly specked before changing it.

Don't overlook the utility of a certain number of fixtures.

Don't be afraid to try something new in the way of a display.

Don't fill a sunny window with goods that the sun will discolor.

Don't let the window stand too long. A week is about the limit.

Don't be afraid to spend a little money on the trim. It will come back Don't fail to call the local newspa-

you make. Don't prolong the trimming unneces A quick change will impress sarily,

the public more. Don't copy. But you can elaborate or change some one else's ideas without

being open to the criticism of copying. -Exchange.

A Wonderful Faculty of the Triton. The triton, a spotted, lizardlike rep-tile found in almost every state in the Union, has a most wonderful power of reproducing amputated parts. Bon-not, the great French naturalist, experimented on the little creatures by amputating their legs and tails and by so doing found that their powers of reproduction were almost unlimited In one instance an amputated leg was reproduced twelve times in three years, and in another an eye was gouged out and reproduced in less than twelve months. The loss of a tail does not appear to discommode a triton except to give him a sort of un-balanced gait. Tails clipped from the specimens Bonnot kept to experiment on were invariably reproduced in from five to nine weeks.

"The Bridge" Born of Sorrow

"My poem entitled The Bridge," said Longfellow, "was written in sorrow, which made me feel for the loneliness of others. I was a widower at the time, and I used sometimes to go over the bridge to Boston evenings to meet friends and return near midnight by the same way. The way was silent, save here and there a helated footstep. The sea rose or fell among the wooden plers, and there was a great furnace on the Brighton bills whose red light was reflected by the waves. It was on such a late, solitary walk that the spirit of the poem came upon me. The bridge has been greatly altered, but the place of it is the same."

THE MAELSTROM. How it Feels to Be on the Edge of FALL RIVER LINE FARES REDUCED.

\$1.50 TO NEW YORK. For First Class Limited Tickets.

Fares R duced to all points. Steamers PROVIDENCE (new), and PIL. GRIM in commission. A fine orchestra on each.

on each.

LEAVE NEW PORT—Week days and Simdays, at sing p. m. Returning from New York
Steamers leave Fier 13, North River. Foot of
Warren Street, week days and Sindays, at
goop. m., due at Newport at 2145 a. m., leaving there at 856 a. m., for Fall River.
For tickets and staterooms apply at New
York & Boston Despatch Express office, 272
Flasmes street, J. I. Greene, Ticket Agent.

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New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

Time tables showing local and through train service between all stations may be ob-carned at all ticket offices of this company,

ON and after Oct. 8, 1905, trains will leave Newbort, for Hoston, South Station, Newbort, for Hoston, South Station, edge of the Station, South Station, 126, 265, 516, 40, 1104 a. m., 116, 510, 506, 519 p. m. Return 6.37, 8.55, 10, 600, 8.00 p. m., VIDDLETOWN and FORTRMOUTH, 6.64, 8.05, 10, 104 a. m., 1106, 8.10, 6.00, 8.10 p. m. Station of Communication of Stations, 6.54, 8.00, 1.104 a. m., 1.05, 8.10, 5.00, 8.10 p. m. TYPERFON, NALL RIVER and TAUNTON, 6.54, 8.10, 8.00, 11.04 a. m., 1.05, 8.10, 5.00, 8.10 p. m. HYARNIS, 11.04 a. m., 1.05, 8.10, 1.00 p. m. FLYRGUTH, 104 a. m., 3.10 p. m. New Eddford, 1104 a. m., 3.10 p. m. New Eddford, 5.10, 1.00 a. m., 1.05, 8.10, 8.00 p. m. FITCH, 1.04 a. m., 1.05, 8.10, 8.10 p. m. Lowell, 11.04 a. m., 1.05, 8.10, 8.10 p. m. Lowell, 11.04 a. m., 1.05, 8.10, 8.10, 8.10 p. m. FROVIDENCE (via Fall River and Warren) 6.04, 8.10, 8.00, 11.04 a. m., 1.05, 8.00, 6.10, 6.10, p. m., MINDAYS, for BOSTON, 7.02, 11.06 a. m.,

d.6.4, 8.10, 9.00, 11.04 a. m., 1.06, 8.10, 5.00, 8.10, p. m.

BUNDAYS, for BOSTOR, 7.02, 11.06 a. m., 8.00, 5.05, 8.10 p. m. Return 6.27, 8.06 a. m., 12.00, 5.05, 8.10 p. m. For PROVIDENCE (viz 5.50, 4.27, 5.55 p. m. For PROVIDENCE (viz 5.50, 4.27, 5.55 p. m. For PROVIDENCE (viz 5.50, 8.10 p. m. 7.02, 11.00 a. m., 8.00, 5.05, 8.10 p. m. 7.02, 11.00 a. m., 8.00, 5.05, 8.10 p. m. Middletown, Portamonth, Bristol Ferry, Tre-erton, Fall River, Somerset, Dighton, North Dighton, Weir Village, and Taunton, 7.02, 11.00 a. m., 8.00, 5.05, 8.10 p. m. New Bedford 7.02, 11.00 a. m., 8.05 p. m., and Taunton, 7.02, 11.00 a. m., 5.05 p. m., aBoat from Itall River, A. C. KENDAILI, Gen'l Pass, Agt. O. M. SHEPARD, Gen'l Sur'l.

Old Colony Street Railway Co. TIME TABLE.

In effect on and after September 21, 1905.

WEEK DAYS.

LEAVE NEWPORT—6.50, 7.80, 8.10, 5.50, 9.81, 10.10, 10.50, 11.30, a. m.; 12.10, 12.50, 1.50, 2.10, 2.50, 3.30, 4.10, 4.50, 5.30, 6.10, 6.65, 7.50, 8.10, 8.50, 8.80, 10.10, 4.30, 6.30, 41.30, p.m.

LEAVE FAIL HYER—5.10, 5.50, 6.80, 7.10, 7.50, 8.80, 10.9, 6.00, 7.10, 7.50, 8.80, 10.9, 6.00, 11.00, 11.50 a. m.; 12.30, 11.0, 15.50, 7.80, 8.10, 8.50, 4.30, 5.10, 5.50, 6.65, 6.63, 7.10, 7.50, 8.80, 9.10, 9.50, 4.30, 4.10, 4.5*, ISaturdays a10.30 p. m., a11.10 p. m.) SUNDAYS.

Leave Newport—8.10, 8.50, 9.30, 10.10, 10.60
11.30 a. no.; 12.10, 12.50, 1.80, 2.10, 2.50, 8.50, 4.10
43.5, 5.30, 5.10, 5.10, 5.20, 8.50, 8.50, 4.10
43.5, 5.30, 5.10, 5.00, 7.30, 8.10, 8.50, 10.50, 10.50, 10.10, 10.50, 10.10,

Seaboard Air Line Ry SHORTEST LINE TO

FLORIDA and **SOUTHWEST**

DIRECT ROUTE TO Pinehurst, Camden,

Jacksonville

and all Florida Resorts. Through Pullman trains without change. Cafe dining cars. Direct connection from New England points at New York and washington. Tourists' incluse in now a selective duced rates via all-rail or steamer and rath allowing stop-over privileges.

For booklets on winter resorts and schedulers of the selection of the s



AGENTS WANTED to sell the Novels of PAUL DE KOCK. The Outlook says "he is one of the most amusing writers of the century;" and Bulwer wrote of him, " more racy and powerful than any other writer I am sware of." Pamphlet sent on request. GEORGE BARRIE & SONS,

1313 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

The Corecons Stee

The Morocom stimulies is not generally understood to America. It expensions the uncert that had been prevalent for the grants in European military and naval circles.

For many years mentionents of antipathy have been growing between England and Germany. In fact, Euglish distruct, if not hatred, of Germany has been growing faster the last ten years than has the French demand for revenge. The expense in population and wealth in Germany has put out of the question any attempt upon the part of France shout to retrieve herself from the boss of Alsace-Loraine. For part of France moust in retrieve nevertifion the base of Alsace-Loraine. For ever, the French people footed upon the Russian bear as their natural ally in any future struggle against Germans have many and for years the Germans have

many and for years the Germans have been equipped for the possibility of ar-sack both from the east and the west. The war over Cuba took Spain out of the sphere of military influence in Europe and the Manchurian campaign of the Japanese took Russia off the military map of Europe for some years to come, leaving Germany, France and England as the only fighting potential-

ities.

Germany, with her 60,000,000 of population, her cheap living and great-thrift, is a continuous anunyaned to England commercially. Germans are reaping the great advantages of Eng-land's free trade policy, while Great Britain is footing the bills. Germany, nowever, is aggressive to see that her mercantile rights are preserved for her expanding commerce throughout the

When the English took possession of Egypt, much as Russis took possession of Manchuris—by "temporary" occupaccy and the expanding financial influence—England quieted France with an intimation that there would be no objection to a French guardianship over Morocco. In other words, England quietly said to France: "White we keep Egypt, there is no objection to your taking Morocco."

Last year the German government naked Framer Delcasee what it meant that France was apparently violating international treaties, by occupying or that France was apparently violating international treaties, by occupying or policing Morocco, as the half dozen Moroccan ports on the south of the Mediterranean seemed to be in charge of French patrols. It was of course claimed that military occupation was necessary for this troublesome neighbur, who could not keep the peace; but the French minister said the situation in Morocco could not be discussed with the Germans.

The German government replied that

The German government replied that the French eltuation in Morocco would be discussed or the German embessy at Paris would be withdrawn.

The responding sentiment of the French, stripped of the language of diplomacy, was: "We are now invulnerable; England is behind us. She is in Egypt and we are in Morocco and we stand together."

The Germans replied: "If it is a mat-

The Germans repiled: "If it is a matter of fighting, we prefer to fight England and France together. England can neither touch us on land nor defend France on land, and for whatever damage England inflicts upon our commerce upon the ocean, France will pay

The French saw the point; hence, the

The French saw the point; hence, the Moroccan conference.

The question is: "Who shall police Morocco?" The French claim it as their right by reason of proximity; England in Egypt does not object and Germany on the other side of Europe should not.

The Germans say this is in violation

of previous international agreement. Primarily, it is wholly a matter of business on the part of the Germans.

business on the part of the Germans. They want free access through the Moreone ports and they do not want the French regime therein.

Naturally, as the cables narrate, the French are more despondent at the conference than any other party. They have nothing to gain therefrom, while the Germans have nothing to lose therefrom.

A leading international German banker says: There will be to war on the part of Germany over the Moroccan question. If France does not recede Germany will simply protest and hold her ground of complaint against France. Morocco is not worth fighting over and the Germans are not an attacking people. They are organized as a fight-ing nation for defense and not for ag-

Germany will not attack, but if atdefend herself against the Whole world ?

The situation is interesting internat-The situation is interesting interactionally by reason of the monetary tension. Notwithstanding the large investments of France in Russian securities and industrials, estimated to amount to \$2,000,000,000, which has largely depreciated, France is still an accumulating nation and must soon accumulating nation and must soon again invest in foreign enterprises unless she reserve her money for home troub-

There is no possible expansion in to consume the income of this thrifty

people. With the United States enjoying the maximum of prosperity and every in-dustrial wheel and financial dollar spinning to its greatest capacity, what is needed today is an influx of foreign capital to ensure our financial system against overstraining—not necessarily the influx of money, but that international confidence in the situation the influx of money, but these incentional confidence in the situation which makes for international credit and chaures financial equilibrium so that a monetary strain at any point may rest upon a broad fluxucial base. At a period of American industrial dullness and plethorá of financial reserves any prospects of foreign trouble would be an industrial stimulant. In our meant expanded situation, the

our present expanded situation, the bankers want no such stimulant. The moustary powers have no fear of a coal strike—that would simply diminish the coal surplus and increase the bank surplus; both very desirable at the present time. But the conference at Algeorias is carefully watched because because a peaceful solution means much in the release of international

credits and money.

It would mean in the United States It would mean in the United Steam lower money rates and "full steam shead" until such time as the money governor begins again to whistle.—Boston News Bureau.

A Good Prescription.

"Doctor, I wish you'd prescribe for my complexion."
"Certainly, madam," returned the doctor, and he wrote, "Let it alone."

Do you deat in second-hand automo-iles? If you do I want to sell you

Yes, vir, we do. How long have you had your muchine? Slace this morning,"-Life.

"It seems that straight advertising won't interest the public in this thing.
We'll have to devise some other plan."
"Well, the only sure way is to get
the newspaper to rosst it."—Life.

Germany's Young Princes.

Now, of course, the most lively interest in the phase of (Cassel) centere around the present the perial family during their annual summer stay at Wilhelmshoke. Of court life there is none. Bails, leves and social functions are left behind in Berlin with the winter mouthe, and the Emperor and Empress, with their children, give themselves up to that intimate home life which is doubly precious because doubly rare in a sphere like theirs, where pleasures and pains slike are swamped in affairs of state; and it is this domestic side of the royal picture which appeals so strongly to the German. The Empress is not alone the first lady of the land—she is the first mother in the land; and although the aristocracy may gramble that she neglects her social duties and cultivates too chosely the famous three K's recommended by the Kuntere Kisten. too closely the famous three K's recommended by the Emperor—Kirche, Kinder, and Kuche (church, children, and "cooking")—still it is precisely be-cause of this that the bulk of the German nation have sushrined her in their

hearts.

As spring changes to summer, and the date set for the Empress' arrival draws near, there toil up the wooded slopes of Withelmshobe great vans of gigantic size, one after another depositing its burden of furniture, provisions, and trunks at the Schloes, which opens wide its windows to the morning english. In the grounds an army of peasant women, in blue cotton gowins and white handkerchiefs, rake and and white handkerchiefs, rake hoe, prune and plant, out and trim and water, till the flower beds grow fairly riotous with blossom, and the grass out-vies even English torf in greenness. vice even English turf in greenness. Uarlages and vehicles galore, and all sorts and conditions of horses, come one by one to the stables; and when we started out of a morning for our daily ride, we found at the entrance to the wooded bridle path, which we regarded as our own special property, a polite notice that it was "for the very most highest personages reserved" ("far die allerhocheten Herrschaften regervirt"), and turned our horses' heads in another direction.

I well remember a summer six or I will remember a summer, six or seven years ago, when the imperial children were still entidren. The Emprese broke her neual rule of arriving at five o'clock in the morning so as to avoid all demonstration, and the imperial train of white cars steamed into the Wilhelmshohe station at two luthe afternoon, while all along the way. the Wilhelmshohe station at two luture afternoon, while all along the way crowds were gathering in amiling expectancy. Here they come! We know it first by the cheering and then by a glimpse of the carriages as they round the curve and are upon us; and forthwith, like reeds beside a river, the crowd sways and bends in one tremendant courteant as the Empress passes. dous courtesy as the Empress passes. Every petticoat sweeps the dust, and every cap and hat is lifted, while the gracious lady in the dark green tailor suit hows and smiles, and all the little princes salute with a winning serious-

All through the days that followed we caught fleeting glimpees of them. We saw the mother playing tenns on the lawn with her two eldest sons and

the lawn with her two eldest sons and a lady in walting, or the whole party sitting round the supper-table on the terrace of a warm summer evening. Indeed, the princes seemed to be omulpresent, and every one had a different tale to tell of them.

One morning as the artillery was coming in from the daily Dienst, the crown prince, with his legs apart and his hands in his pockets, was standing at the entrance to the barracks, watching the long train of guns and horses file by. His tutor reproved the child for his attitude with the remark: "The crown prince never stands in that position!" "Oh, bother the crown prince!" came the rejoinder.

came the rejoinder.
That this small Hoheazoilern was a chip of the old block, however, is evi-denced by the story that in his play with his brother, the handsome Eitel with his brother, the handsome Eitel Fritz, the latter in some way displeased the elder, who attempted to pummel him, eaying: "I'll teach you who is crown prince!" On his return that evening the Emperor was told of the occurrence, and called the helr to the throne before him, made him tell his version of the story. "Quite right," said the Emperor, when the boy had finished; "and now I shall teach you who is emperor!" whereupon he administered a severe rebuke to the crown ministered a severe rebuke to the crown prince.—From Grace S. H. Titus'
"Where Princes Played," in March St.

Ball of the Dressmakers.

A somewhat curious ball marks the outset of the Paris season. This is known as the "Bail de la Conturiere." Tickets are taken by all the women who go to the Rue de la Paix for their dresses, for at this ball the big dressmakers vie with each other in ex-hibiting all the novelties in the shape of ballroom dresses. The dresses are of balloom diezes. The dresses are woru by "mannequins"—girls with shapely figures and handsome faces, who do the dancing while their lady customers come to look ou.—Loudon

"I say, Gaddersby," said Mr. Smith, as he came into the fishmongers' with a lot of tackle in his hand. "I want with me. Put them up to look as if they've been caught to day, will you?" "Certainly, sir," said the fishmonger. "How many?"

"Oh, you'd better give me three or four barrel. Make it look decent in quantity without appearing to exag-gerate, you know."

gerate, you know."
"Yes, sir. But you'd better take salmon, hadn't you?"
"Why? What makes you think so?"
"Oh, nothing, except that your wife was down here early this afternoon and said if you dropped in with your fishing tackle and a generally weetegone look, to get you to take salmon if possible, as she liked that kind better than any other."

any other."

Mr. Smith took salmon.

"It's all very well to talk of managing children by love."
"Yes?"

"But a strap måkes a first-class sub-

stitute for a busy man.

"They have a cow out in Oregon that wiggles her horns."
"Gee! I'd hate to have a cow like that hook me."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Felling 260 trees, comprising 700,800 feet of lumber was the remarkable feat accomplished by three Snohomish loggers in eight days' time.

Knicker—So Jones holds two hero medals; what was the second one for? Backer—Accepting the first.—New York Sun.



Paid Him Back.

Schoolmaster (to his wife)—My dear, I wish you would speak more carefully; you my that Heary Jones came to this low: from Squderland.

Wife—Yea.
Schoolmaster—Well, now, wouldn't it be better to say that he came' from Squderland to this town?

Wife—I don't see any difference in the two expressions.
Schoolmaster—But there is a difference—a rhetorical difference. You

ence--a rhetorical difference. don't hear me make use of such awk-ward expressions. By the way, I have a letter from your father in my

pocket.
Wife-But my father is not in your pocket. You mean you have in your pecket a letter from my father.

Schoolmaster—There you go with your little quibbles. You take a de-light in haraseing me. You are siways taking up a thread and representing it

was a rope.

Wife—Representing it to be a rope, you mean. Schoolmaster—For goodness' sake, be quest. I never saw such a quarrel-some woman in my life.

Real Flowers on Hats.

"We trim hate with flowers," said a Broadway florat. "A fine lavender chip adorned with purple orchids and asparagus vine in one window brought us orders for many like it.

"Our mode of trimming injures other flowers nor hat. Hais trimmed with real flowers nor hat. Hais trimmed with real flowers have been used in weddings in place of bridesmaids bouquets. They have also been popular as choice cotillion favors.

"We trim parasols, too. Customers may buy our parasols or bring their own purchases to have them florally decorated.

decorated.

"An exquisite pale green parasol was

"An exquisite pale green parasol was green orchids and maidenhair fern more charming gift could hardly be

"It looks to me as though it would become a fixed fashiou—to have gifts made more beautiful and giftlike with flower trimmings, which can be re-moved by the recipient of the present and set in water or worn, as the case may be."—New York Buo.

Sizing Them Up.

Not long ago Governor Folk of Miscouri, upon reaching his office at the Capitol in company with a friend, found a number of men waiting in the auteroom. He paused as he passed through, and made a joke that was a decided chestnut. When the governor and his friend were in the private office the friend remarked: the friend remarked:

"Say, that was a fearfully old one ou got off just now."
"I know it," was the complacent re-

ply. "Then why did you do it?" the puz-

zled friend asked.

"Did you notice which of those fellows langhed? Well, they are the ones who have favors to ask," was the explanation.—Harper's Weekly.

Sure it Was Not Man's Work.

At a recent convention of librariaus, says the New York Tribune, the following story was told of old Gerouimo, the most celebrated Indian prisonerward the Federal Government has ever

"Do not the products of civilized life astonish you?" Geronimo was asked by

his keeper.
"Most of them do not, for I see how they come about," said the aged In-

"But," be added, they took me once to New Orleans and showed me where they made ice. At one end of a build-ing I saw wood thrown into furnaces, and out of the other end come blocks of ice. Man did not do that; only the Great Spirit can make ice from fire."

New Auto Record.

Automobile record compared with

Automobile record compared with others: Automobile record for a mile —281-5 seconds.
Fastest time on railrond—30 seconds.
Fastest time made by a horse—3alvator, 1 minute, 53] seconds.
Fastest time made by man—W. G. George, 4 minutes, 12] seconds.
What 28 1-5 seconds means: One hundred miles, in 47 minutes.
From New York to Chicago, 879 miles, in 7-08 hours.

niles, in 7.03 hours. Fastest railroad time between New York and Chicago, 16.05 hours.— World.

Indian Debt Paying.

The Indians are honest, but their rent money is not always enough to pay their debts; so the debts continue. Mr. Miller now declares that they owe him \$22,000. One owed him \$200 on a certain settling day. He owed another man \$200. He was receiving from the agent \$300, \$100 of which he had immediate need for. He tucked away his own \$100 and then paid the other man. "Look here," said Mr. Miller; "where's my \$200?"

"where's my \$200?"

"Me no like other feller," he said.
"Bad man. Pay him. He go away.
You stay here; me pay you some other time."—World's Work.

Altered.

Mayor Dunne of Chicago is not without witty moments between worries over traction matters and an incompe-tent police force. He recently visited a strange barber shop, where the barber failing to recognize him, was very talk-

"Have you ever been here before?" he asked.

he asked.
"Once," said the mayor.
"Strauge I don't recall your face," said the barber.
"Not at all," replied the mayor. "It altered greatly as it healed."—Judge.

Timidity.

"Why do you avoid the man to whom I introduced you? He is very agreeable and interesting."
"I avoid meeting agreeable and interesting people," answered the minanthrope. "That was how I came to get my life insured in a bad company."—Washington Star.

An Excellent Motto.

A young man asks for a motto to live to. All right. I'll give him the best he ever had or heard of, namely, Finish What You Have on Hand— New York Press.

"Have we an extradition treaty with Afghanistan?, asked Senator Siye,
"No," replied Senator Singar, "but say, old man, you an't thinking of do-ing anything, I hope?"

Women's Dep't.

Women in Educational Affairs.

Mrs. Helen Loring Grenfell, who is now-mering her third term as Superin-tendent of Public Instruction in Colorado, has recently been in Washing-ton attending the National Woman Suffrage Convention. She claims that woman suffrage has resulted in greatly benefiting the educational system in Colorado. More money is spent per capits upon the education of the chit-dren in Colorado than in any other state. The schools are entirely out of politics, no school director is ever elected or teacher hired on account of his or ter political affiliations.

elected of teacopy first of account of his or her political affiliations.

In 35 counties of Colorado women are county superintendents and most of them in counties with the largest population. The men and women teachers receive equal pay for the same grade work and women are eligible to are and all nositions. All their state

grade work and women are eligible to any and ail positions. All their State institutions including their State Uni-versity, have women on the faculty. If there was nothing more to gained than the receiving of equal pay for equal work, it would be sufficient reason for every woman demanding the ballot.

reason for every woman demanding the ballot.

In Wyoming almost the first law that was passed after women were enfranchised was one giving all women in governmental employ equal pay with men for the same work, including public school teachers.

Some Words from an Address of Susan B. Adthony.

The announcement of the passing The announcement of the passing away of Susan B. Anthony, has cast a gloom-over the whole civilized world for the world has come to recognize her as one of its greatest women. In spite of the bitter opposition to the principles of which she has devoted her life, she has won the admiration of even her enemies the world over. She has simply thought and lived 50 years in advance of the times until the world has grown to where she was 50 years ago

or the times the was 50 years ago.

The following words from one of her addresses over twenty years ago shows how difficult it was for her, with her progressive ideas; to understand the conservatism of others. Miss Authony

"Is it not strange that then caund comprehend that what to them would be degredation, slavery, is not to women elevation, liberty? Meu prize the right of Suffrage for themselves above all price, and count the denial of it the most severe puntshment. If a young most severe punishment. If a young man serving out a five or seven years penaity in a Bicate prison has a living friend outside who cares for him, that friend will get up a petition, secure the most influential names possible—begging the Governor to commute the young 'man's sentence, if for no more than forty-eight hours prior to be expiration, that, when he comes out of prison, he may not be compelled to suffer the disgrace of disfranchisement, and that he may not be doomed to walk among his fellows with the mark of Cain upon his forchead. And the only penalty inflicted upon the men, who a few years ago laid the kuife at the throat of the Nation, was that of disfranchisement, which all men, loyal and disloyal, felt was too grievous to be borne, ment, which all men, loyal and dis-loyal, felt was too grievous to be borne, and our government made haste to per-mit every one, even the arch leader of them all, to escape from the hundli-ation, the degradation, and again to be nonored with the crowning right of United States efficiently. How can men thus delude themselves with the idea, that what to them is ignomicy nobearable, is to women honor and glory unspeakable! Why cannot men put themselves in women's place, and giory inspeasance: won eadnot men put themselves in women's place, and feel and act for us, as they would have us feel and act for them, if we possessed all the powers of government, and de-nied all to them?

The Inexperienced one (on Atlantic liner second day out)—By George! But the sea certainly gives a fellow a great

Experienced One—Not gives my bay-merely lends.—Puck.

"All of these life linearance companies claim to be striving to benefit man-kind."

"Acting on the principle that too much money is bud for you, I s'pose."

A calf, lost near Shrewsbury, Vt., last spring, fell in with a herd of deer, and was mothered and raised by one of

For Over Sixty Years

For Over Sixty Years

MES. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used by minions of mothers for their children while teething. If disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a cite child suffering and crying with pals a Coutting Teeth sense. Soothing Syrup' for Children Teething. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there to unstake about it. It curse Distraces, regulates the sto nacu and Bowels, cares Wind Colle, softens the Gums, reduces Inflammation, and gives one and sneety to the whole Colle, shields the Grins, reduces imminda-tion, and gives ione and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Sociality Syrup" for omitron feeting is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the second and is the prescription of one of the second in the states. Frice twenty-five capits a box-tle. Sold by all drugglets throughout the world. Besure and ask for "Mrs. winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP.

For the suppression of extravagance in woman's dress a movement is being organized in Sweden.

Deickchasses from hot to cold and back again try strong constitutions and cause, among other evits, nussil catarria, a troublesome and offensive disease. Sneezing and snuffling, coughing and difficult breathing, and thoult, drip of the fout discharge into the thront-sil are ended by Ely's Greun Baim. This honest and positive remedy contains no contains mercury, norother barnful largredient. The worst cases are cured in a short time. All duggists, 50c., or mailed by Ely Bros., 56 Warren street, New York.

The coldest city to the world is Yakutsk, Eastern Siberla.

A man's wife should always be the same, especially to nor husband, but if she is weak and nervous, and uses Carter's Iron Pills, she cannot be, for they make her 'med like a different person," at least so they sil say, and their husbands say so to. Carter's Iron Pills equalize the diroutation, remove nervousness and give streagth and rest. Try them.

There are no newsboys in Spain. Women sell newspapers on the street.

Will be found an excellent romoty for sick headache. Carer's Little Liver Pills. Thousands of letters from people who buve used them prove this fact. Try them.

Four battleships cost more money than is even by all Protestant Christendom in a year Will positively cure sick basiache and prevent its return. Carter's Little Liver Pills, This is not talk but Iruth. One pill a dose. See advertisement. Small pill. Small dose. Small price.

San Francisco is to have the first exhibi-tion of Inpanese paintings ever hold outside of Japan, it believes.

The well known strengthening proporties non-combined with other tonies and a m mos, combined with other tonies and a most perfect nervine, are found in Curier's Iron Pills, which strengthen the nerves and body, and improve the blood and complexion. Bears the Jim Kind You Hare Always Bages
Segrentian Charff Flitchers 2 There is a tide in the affairs of men, which, taken at the ficed leads on to fortune."

During 1905

Beginning about January 1st, the New England Farmer, Brattleboro, Vt., will publish a series of "150 Special Contributions" on "The Chief Needs of New Englant Agriculture." These contributions are now being prepared by the 150 New England men most eminent in agricultural work and thought. Men who have themselves found the way to success and who are therefore competent to point the way for others. Their views and deductions will necessarily be varied and will cover every branch of this mighty industry, and furnish the knowledge which busy farmers need to put them into the way of success. In combination these contributions will make an unsurpassed course of practical instruction. They will be the condensed conclusions of the searchings of superior minds. They will show how to make certain a substantial increase of happiness and prosperity. Among the well known gentlemen who will write one or more articles for the series may be mentioned:

PROF. BEVERLY T. GALLOWAY,] Chief of Bureau of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture, Wash-

PROF. GIFFORD PINCHOTT, Chief of Bureau of Forestry, Department of Agriculture, Washington,

Hon. D. E. SALMON, Chief of Bureau of Animal industry, Washing-PROF. GEORGE EMORY FEL-

LOWS, President the University of Malne, Orono, Me. PROF. CHAS. D. WOODS, Director of Agricultural Experiment Station,

Orono, Me, PROF. WM. H. MUNSON, Professo of Horticulture, the University of Maine, Orono, Me. PROF. WM. D. HURD, Professor of

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Council, Orono, Me. PROF. W. D. GIBBS, President and Director of New Hampshire College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Durham, N. H.

PROF. IVAN U. WELD, New Hampshire College of Agriculture, DurhamN. H. PROF, FRED W. MORSE, Vice-Di-

rector and Chemist New Hampshire

College of Agriculture, Durham, N. PROF. J. W. SANBORN, formerly President of the Agricultural College of Utah and Professor of Agriculture in the University of Missou-

ri, Gilmanton, N. H. PROF. WM. P. BROOKS, Professor of Agriculture at the Hatch Experiment Station and Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst, Mass. PROF. J. B. LINDSEY, PH. D., Department of Foods and Feeding, Hatch Experiment Station, Am-

herst, Mass, PROF. F. A. WAUGH, Department of Horticulture, Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst, Mass.

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Director Agricultural Experiment Station, Kingston, R. 1. PROF H. L. GRAVES, Director For-

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man, Connecticut Agricultural College, Stores, Conn.

set School, Yale University, New

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years editor and contributor to the New England Farmer. HON, J. H. HALE, leading American authority on Fruit Culture, South

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BATURDAY, MARCH 81, 1986.

NOTES. MATTHEW WEST

HIS DESCENDANTS AND RELATIVES

WITH

NEW JERSEY PATENTS.

By Mrs. H. Ruth Cooke.

By Mrs. H. Ruth Cooke.

Lieut. John Smith died in Dartmouth, Mass., Jan. 15, 1692; by his second wife Ruhamah (Kirby) bad.

A. Deliverance Smith (boy), being his father's sixth child, who died June 20, 1729; md. Mary and had 10 children one of whom was Deborah Smith, who married July 20, 1716 Eleazer Slocum. b. Jan. 20 1693, son of Eleazer Slocum. being the Eleazer and Elephel (Fitzgerald) Slocum, who gave his son Eleazer 100 acres with houses and barns, and a portion of his cattle when he made his will: Eleazer was sen of Glies (2) Slocum, son of Authony (1) Slocum.

Eleazer Blocum who married Elephel (a bithe name) was a brother to Mary Slocum who married Abraham Tucker as his first wife, abovesaid.

Other children of Deliverance Smith were; Abigail Smith, who married looks Brieger Palets Ruith h. Mch. 27

so his first wife, abovessaid.

Other children of Deliverance Smith were; Abigail Smith, who married John Briggs; Peleg Smith, b. Moh. 27, 1700, who married Mary (Howland, daughter of Nathaniel, (3) Zoeth, (2) Henry, (1) Howland); Ann Smith who married John Goddard; Mary Smith who married John Goddard.

In 1838 William Goddard had published in Worcester, Mass., a compilement of Goddard Family, in which he says; "Two brothers of the name of Goddard had settled in Virginia, and their brother left Exeter, or Bath, England, to join them, coming on a Dutch ship, but as its captain had been bribed to land his passengers at a place on Boston Bay they never reached Virginia. Being in Plymouth, Mass., the next winter, the Indians drove them into a swamp, where Mrs. Goddard gave birth to a female child; she called Rememberance Goddard, in memory of their privations; from here the parents removed to Newport, R. I. They also had a son, Ebenezer Goddard, b. at Groton Hill, opposite New London, Ct., the married and had a son Ebenezer (S) Goddard, b. at Groton Hill, opposite New London, Ct., the Tay, and a sister and a cousin named Remembrance.

Ebenezer (3) Goddard was in Virginia and surgarder of Corp.

brauce.
Eitenezer (8) Goddard was in Virgiuls soon after the Surrender of Cornwalls in 1781, where he met one of the name of Goddard, and on exchange of pedigrees found that they had the same origin. Ebenezer (3) Goddard had a son Dannel (4) Goddard who furnished the above account."

B. Gerelion Smith, b. Apl. 3, 1718; md. June 6, 1695, Rebecca (Ripley, daughter of Abraham Ripley, son of William (1) Ripley of Hingham, Mass).

daugnter of Abraham Ripley, son of William (1) Ripley of Hingham, Mass).

C. Judah Smith, died Oct. 9, 1788; md. Mary, and of their six children, their daugiter Susannah Smith, b. Dec. 28, 1699 married Stephen Colvin, b. Sept. 24, 1683, son of John (1) Colvin and first wife Porothy.

D. Elishib Smith, married June 24, 1704, Dinah (Allen, dau. Francis and Mary (Barlow) Allen, son of George Allen); and of their four children was Rachel Smith who married Mch. 14, 1740 George Allen, (William).

Austin in 160 Allled Families, on page 274, says; On 3 day of 12 mo. 1652 George (2) Allen and Duniel Wing were ordered to take care of all whales reported, and to divide proceeds equally to all interested, and whoever nothied them of wales being found was to have a double portion.

E. Hannah Smith.

them of wates being found was to have a double portion.

E. Hannah Smith.

F. Sarah Smith.

G. Mehitable Smith, married July 17, 1644 John (3) Russell, son of John (2) Russell and wife Dorothy. The will of John (8) Russell was prostated Apl. 16, 1696 and his widow Mehitable married second Mch. 14, 1705 James Burrell, whose family of Lynn, Mass., bore the title of the royal family of Lynn. The emigrant being George (1) Burrill who came in 1630, see Newhall's Hist. Lynn, Mass.

(1) Burrill who came in 1630, see Newhall's Hist. Lynn, Mass,
She had one Russell child named
John Russell b. June 16, 1686, who
married May 21, 1728 Joanna (Tucker,
daughter of Abraham), John Russell
and Joanna (Tucker) had; John Ruseell, b. Mch. 10, 1728; Job Russell, b,
July 14, 1731; Hannan Russell, b. June
12, 1733; Mehitable Russell, b. Jan. 13,
1735; Jacob Russell, b. Apl. 2, 1737 (see
Kirbys in New England by E. J.
Dwight).

Kirbys in New England by E. J. Dwight.
Descendants of these Kirbys are to be found in New Jersey, for Oct. 14, 1783, Richard Kirby of New Hanover, N. J. made his will as found in State House at Trenton N. J. Liber 4, p. 269 thus; "I Richard Kirby of New Hanover, will that there shall be a line run from Issac Delow's line at a chain to the West of the New Mills North to Thomas Wright lands, and all my lands which lie East of that line shall be sold by my executor immediately after my west of the New Mills north to Thomas Wright lands, and all my lands which lie East of that line shall be sold by my executor immediately after my decease and make as good a title as if I had sold it; I bequeath the rest of my estate to my beloved wife Annie Kirby to be enjoyed by her for space of twelve years next ensuing after my decease, in consideration thereof that on and with the profits and produce of the same she shall maintsin all my children, namely; Mary Kirby, Recompence Kirby, Richard Kirby, John Kirby, Jonathan Kirby and Joseph Kirby, and one she is now big with, and my will lis at end of 12 years next after my decease that then all the remaining part of my estate be old for, or do bring after the payment, first of 200 pounds of lawful money of New Jersey unto my well beloved wife Anne Kirby to her and her heirs to be enjoyed forever, and all remaining part of my estate is sold for, or do bring after the payment, first of 200 pounds of lawful money of New Jersey unto my well beloved wife Anne Kirby to her and her heirs to be enjoyed forever, and all remaining part of my estate is sold for, or do bring after the payment, first of 200 pounds of lawful money of New Jersey unto my well beloved wife Anne Kirby to her and her heirs to be enjoyed forever, and all remaining part of my estate is evid for, or do bring after the payment, first of 200 pounds of lawful money of New Jersey unto my well beloved shall remaining part of my estate is evid for, or do bring after the payment, first of 200 pounds of lawful money of New Jersey unto my well beloved shall remaining part of my estate is evid for, or do bring after the payment, first of 200 pounds of lawful money of New Jersey unto my estate is evid for, or do bring after the payment, first of 200 pounds of lawful money of New Jersey unto my estate is evid for, or do bring after the payment, first of 200 pounds of lawful money of New Jersey unto my estate is evid for, or do bring after the payment, first of 200 pounds of lawful money of New Jersey unto my

Witnesses, John Steward, Thomas Wright, David Starkey." (To be con: inued.)

QUERIES.

5946. TENNANT—Will some one who has access to either a Remington, Tennant or Carter genealogy aid me on my Tennant Inco.

ment or Carter genealogy aid me on my Tennant thre?

Alexander Tennant of Kingston, R.

1., Sept. 6, 1687, had two sons, eddest Daniel; John, boin Sept. 16, 1689, of Newpoit and East Greenwich; md. Oct. 18, 17—, Martin Remmington, Would like names and dates of binth of their children. Samuel of Colches-ter, Conn. was probably their son; from the Colchester records I have the following.

Abgail Tennant md. Joshua Wetch, Ap. 17, 1735. Freelove Tennant md.

Ablgail Tennant md. Joshua Weich, Ap. 17, 1785. Freelove Tennant md. Joseph Sweet Mar. 17, 1785. Sarah Tennant md. Joshua Rathbone, Dec. 4, 1745. Samuel Tennant md. Sarah Carter June 8, 1753.

John Tennant md. Mary Randall Feb. 28, 1760. All of the same generation. Were they the children of John and Martha 8 (Remington) Tennant? The marriages and births may possibly be found in Stonington, Conn. Sarah Carter, who married Samuel Tennant was of Stonington, Conn. What was her parentage?—M. A. M.

5947. INGRAHAM—Cau M. A. M. tell what old records prove that Richard Ingraham was father of Jarett of Swanses? Do the old "Proprietors Records" of Rehoboth show II?—E. M. T.

5946. PECKHAM—Who were the parents of Freelove Peckham, who died at Newport, R. I., Sept. 7, 1811, aged 87. She married Dec. 10, 1741, Jouathan Lawton, of Portsmouth and Newport.—M. B. H.

5949. LAWTON—Who was Haimab, wife of Jeremiah Lawton, of Portsmouth, R. I. His will was proved Mar. 18, 1748-9. They were the parents of above Jonathan.—M. B. H.

5950. WEEDEN—Who were the parents of Mary, wife of James Weeden, of Newport or Portsmouth, R. I.? He died about 1711, and she about 1725. Would like dates of birth and marriage.—M. B.*H.

Fight-Was Grizzell, wife of 2901. FISH-Was Grizzell, wife of Jeremiah Lawton of Portsmouth, father of Jeremiah, and grandfather of Jonathan in above queries, a daughter of Thomas and Grizzell (Strange) Fish, of Portsmouth? She was living in Portsmouth in 1728. Would be glad for any other information.—M. B. H.

5952. Lawron—Would also like ancestry of Rebecca Lawton, wife of D n-iel, father of the elder Jeremiah. Damel died June 28, 1719, and Rebecca before that date. Would like her birth date. that date, —M. B. H.

5958. SHELDON—Would like aucestry of John Sheldon, of Kingstown, R. I. His will was proved Jan. 16, 1706. Would like dates of birth, marriage and death. Would like the name of his wife. I think his mother's name was Saruh. Who was she?—M. B. H.

5954. PITMAN—Benjamin Pitman, of Newport, R. I., died Sept. 12, 1762, aged 65. What were the dutes of his birth and marriage? His wife was Mary——. Who were her accestors? Who was Mary, wife of John Pitman, father of Benjamin?—K. M. B.

5955. Brown-Who were the ancestors of Thomas Brown, of Newport, who married Mary Pitnan, dau. of Benjamin and Mary, Nov. 19, 17612 Would like the dates of his birth and dowth... K. M. S. death.-K. M. S.

ANSWERS.

5924. BLISS—Following is the line of Jonathan Bliss: Thomas Bliss came to Boston, 1685-6,

lived at Braintee, Weymouth, Cam-bridge, Mass. and Hartford Coun.; and finally settled in Reboboth, Mass. 1648. He died there June. 1649. He had mar-ried in Eugland the widow of Nicholas

ried in England the Widow of Archonas Ide.

Lawrence Bliss, born England; came with his father to New England; md. at Springfield, Mass., Oct. 25, 1654, Lydia, dau. of Deacon Samuel and Margaret Wright. He died 1697. She married successively John Norton, John Lamb, and George Colton. She died Dec. 17, 1699, ag. about 64, at Springfield.

Pelatiah Bliss, b. Aug. 19, 1674, at Springfield, md. Ap. 21, 1698, Elizabeth, dau. of Luke and Sarah Hitchcock, h. 1679. He d. 1747; she died Mar. 28, 1756.

beth, dau, of Luke and Sarah Hitchcock, b. 1679. He d. 1747; she died
Mar. 28, 1756.
Luke Bilss (captain), b. Feb. 2, 1711,
m. 1737, Mary, dau. of John and Mary
(Bilss) Ely of West Springfield. She
died Mar. 16, 1758; he m. 2d. Rebecca
Stoughton. He died Sept. 22, 1761.
Jonathan Bilss, b. Oct. 1, 1742, at
Springfield, went to England about
1776, returned to St. John, New Brunswick, about 1784; md. 1790, Mary, dau.
of Hon. John Worthington, of Springfield. She was born Mar. 7, 1766-8;
died at St. John, Ap. 19, 1799. He died
at Frederickton, N. B., Oct. 1, 1882.
Children:
1. John Worthington, b. Aug. 21,
1791, d. Jan. 5, 1810.
2. Lewis, b. July 2, 1793, living in
England, 1877.
3. William Blowers, b. Aug. 28,
1795.
4. Henry, b. Ap. 24, 1787, d. in Engs.

4. Henry, b. Ap. 24, 1797, d. in Eng-

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To Furnished Cottage Owners

I am making up my list of furnished cottages for the season of 1900 and would like it to include yours, if you have one you wish to rent for the coming season. Drop me a line giving particulars, or if you will notify me will call and see you.

WM. E. BRIGHTMAN.

COR. SPRING AND FRANKLIN STREETS.

88 years was one of fervent religious hope and trust and of willing service for others. She is survived by one brother, George Washington Smith, and by a number of nephews and discess.

for others. She is survived by one brother, George Washington Smith, and by a number of nephews and nieces. Funeral services were held Wednessday aftermon at the home of her niece, Mrs. John F. Pesbody, 8d Beach road, a large gathering filling the house. The services were conducted by Rev. J. Francis Cooper of Providence, her former pastor at the Methodist Episcopal Church (where for many years she was a member), and hy Rev. Latta Griswold of the Berkeley Memorial Chapel, where she had attended in more recent years.

The eulogy and poems were delivered by Mr. Cooper. Music was furnished by a quartette consisting of Mesars. William J. and John H. Peckham, Mrs. Ida Brown and Mrs. William V. Hart, who sang among others, the very old hymn, "Deliverance will come."

The bearers were two of her former near neighbors, Mr. Abram A. Brown and Mr. Joseph Chass, and Mr. George Calvert and Mr. Christopher S. Peckham.

Aniong the many floral offerings were a large wreath of red liex leaves and pansles with the name "Aunt" in purple immortelles, a cluster of pluk and white pinks from the Epworth League, large wreath of green lex leaves and pink carnations from the Methodist Episcopal Church (of which she was a former member); large wreath of smilax and white roses, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Hazard; violets, Mr. Woodman Chase, and a large cluster calla lilies, Mr. J. E. Kiline.

Miss Smith was laid in the Middletown Cemetrry at the Four Corners, the services at the grave being, performed by Rev. Latta Griswold.

Mrs. George E. Brightman and her son, Mr. Edgar S. Brightman and her son, Mr. Edgar S. Brightman, expect

by Rev. Latta Griswold.

Mrs. George E. Brightman and herson, Mr. Edgar S. Brightman, expect to remain in Middletown until after. Conference, when a new pastor will have been appointed for the Methodist. Church. Mr. William Partridge of Brown University was the preacher at the church last Sunday. There will be no services this week owing to the fact of its being Conference Sunday. An offering of \$150 was received at Conference Wednesday, to defray the funeral expenses of the late Rev. George Edgar Brightman. Brightman.

Mr. George W. Smith, who is confined to his home on 8d Beach road by illness, was unable to be present at the funeral of his sister, the late Martha M. Smith, held Wednesday.

Many of the visiting elergy at Conference are being entertained in Middletown by members of the Methodist

The new waiting room at the junction of East Main and Wyatt roads is both attractive and convenient and is greatly appreciated by those attending the duly sessions of the Conference in New-

Miss Alice L. Albro has been recently entertaining Mrs. Dr. Poole of Fall River.

Mrs. Howard R. Peckham entertained the Paradise Reading Club Wednesday and Mrs. Daniel A. Peckham St. Columba's Guild Thursday afternoon. The Rev. Latta Griswold began last week, at these meetings, the reading, "The Making of an English Bishop," by Anthony Trollop.

Applications for Grange member-hip are coming in steadily. A clars of 17 will take the first and second degrees at the next niceting of Aquidock Grange, and a class of 22 the third and fourth degrees at the meeting following.

Aquidneck Grange will send the following delegates to the Third Annual Congress on Rural Progress to be held April 10 in Providence and April 11 in East Greenwich: Worthy Master Howard R. Peckham, Charles H. Ward, James Anthony, Percy T. Balley and J. Overton Peckham.

Mrs. Alfred Hazard has been sitting up the past week but will be unable to walk for another mouth although her broken ankle is healing favorably.

Miss Eliza M. Peckham is visiting her sister, Mrs. C. Louise Perry, in Cambridge, Mass.

Miss Elizabeth Potter Anthony, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Anthony, is on a three weeks' leave of abscence from her school in Newton, Mass., having been successfully operated upon for appendicitis at the Newport Hospital. She returns to the home of her parents, on the West Main Road, this week.

Mr. Eugene D. Pierce, who has been spending the past eight months with his mother, Mrs. Mary A. Pierce, who has been in ill health, has returned to Boston. Mrs. Pierce, although not very well, is able to be about the house

Rev. J. Chester Hyde.

The members of the Rhode Island Baptist ministerfal body have adopted the following resolutions in regard to Rev. J. Chester Hyde, formerly partor of the Second Baptist Church of this

WHEREAS, The Rev. J. Chester Hyde having for three years filled the pastoral office of the Second Baptist Church of Newport; and, WHEREAS, The Second and Central Baptist Churches of that city have effected a desirable union by consolidating, and are now under the pastoral care of another minister; therefore,

care of another minister; therefore, Resolved, That we, the members of the Rhode Island Baptist ministerial body, do hereby express our appreciation of the good work done by our Brother Hyde, his fidelity in a field requiring peculiar tact and wiedom and the magnanimity with which he has sought to perfect the union of the two Churches in Newport; and,

Resolved. That we commend our Brother and his estimable wife to the confidence of Christian people wherever in the providence of God their lot may be cast; and extend our best wishes for their success in all labor for the extension of the Redeemer's kingdom.

FRANCIS M. MITCHELL.
President Providence Minister's Conference,
LLEWELLYN L. KENSON,
President R. I. Baptist State Conven-

Real Estate Sales and Rentals.

Wm. E. Brightman has rented to the Arctic Lee & Cold Storage Company for a term of years the two buildings, Nos. 95 & 97, on the northerly side of Long wharf, for the owner, Pairick H. Horgan.

Wm. E. Brightman has rented to Heury R. Brown for the Estate of E. J. Saulpangh the upper half of the house, No. 81 Willow street.

A. O'D. Taylor has rented on Jamestown the furnished cottage of Captain Christopher Champlin on Bryer avenue, to Dr. William Ward Russell of Baitimore,

A. O'D. Taylor has rented for a term of years the private boarding house known as the "Anchorage," on Bathroad in Newport, to Mr. and Mrs. Carl A. Hilcken, for the landlord Wm. 5. Vose.

A. O'D. Taylor has rented for gerden.

A. Hilcken, for the landlord Wm. S. Vose.

A. O'D. Taylor has rented for gardening purposes about 5 acres of land on Bites road, touching on the lands of the Street Railway Company, to H. J. Hass, the florist, for the owners Joseph S. and John P. Freeborne.

A. O'D. Taylor has sold for George

8. and John P. Freeborne.

A. O'D. Taylor has sold for George
G. Williams, now of New Hampshre,
a double-tenement house lying between
Barney street and Allan's court, off
Spring street, the estate containing
some 2,545 square feet, to William A.
Richardson and his wife.

Michardson and his wife.
Win. E. Brightman has rented to T.
Arimoto the lower flat, No. 11, on the
easterly side of Colonial street for the
Builders & Merchaute Exchange.

Jamestown.

The regular monthly meeting of the town cannot and court of probate was held Monday afternoon, with all the members present. A large number of bills were attowed and ordered paid.

It was voted that the town council of Jamestown approves and hereby requests the General Assembly to pass the bill now pending before that body for the change of the harbor line, and the senator and representative from the town are hereby requested to use their utmost endeavor to have the said bill passed. hili passed.

Authority was given the town clerk to notify Mr. Robert Mathewson to turn over the property in his possession belonging to the town to Mr. I. Clinton Montar

belonging to the word.

Mosher.

A reward of \$25 was offered for the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who have broken the windows belonging to the residents of the town.
The supervisors elected for the April

The supervisors elected for the April town meeting were: Matthew H. Kelly and William A. Clarke, Republican; William A. Gardner and William C. Sowles, Democratic.

The voting lists were canvassed and a few changes made.

In court of probate Sumner W. Stevens was appointed guardian of his two children, Virginia A. Stevens and Wynne C. Stevens.

"Tant case of Jiggers' seems a very subborn one."

"Yes, I've only got five dollars out of him so far."—Cleveland Plain Deal-er.

Annaean Wen't Interfere

Boston, March 28.—After a confer-ence between Governor Guild, Attorney General Malone, President Dana of the senate, Speaker Cole of the house and the cierks of both bodles in the executive department at the state house it was appropried that the governor had deuled the request of labor representa-tives for an "overtime" message, as the ner would mean interference with leg-islation, in violation of law.

Residence

Wolfell N. S., March 30.-Rev. Dr. Thoras To ster, president of Acadia university, has placed bis resignation In the burloof the board of governors. Historica is assigned as the reason for the resignation. Tracter recently re-ceived not be that Andrew Abuneric had recess to tive a large sum for the erection of a building at the university.

Makmen in a Deadlock

Boston, March 29.-A deadlock apparently exists between the milk con-tractors and the Hoston Co-operative Milk Producers' organization. There is no prospect of an agreement being reached and, although the old agree ment expires on April 1, it is not unticipated there will be any serious falling off in the nilk supply at this time.

Why Franch Gayanor Resigns St. Petershurg, March 30.—Nicholas N. Gerhard has resigned the governor generalship of Finland because two reactionaries against his protest were ap-pointed on the commission to eluborate the "new fundamental laws" govern-

ing the relations between the grand

duchy and the empire. Somers Unusually Prosperous St. Johns, March 30.—The scaling steamer Diana, with 24,000 scals in her hold, and the Vanguard, with 22, 000, arrived here last night. Conservative estimates place the number of seals already taken at 550,000, the largest catch of the past 40 years.

Many Britishers Booked For Canad

London, March 29.—The Salvation Army has been unable to secure sufficient accommodation for the emigrants desiring to go to Canada. Already 2600 have been sent to the Do minion and passages for 2000 more are booked.

Another Big Bill For hina

London, March 30.—The Morning Post's Shanghal correspondent says that the British government will claim as identity for the Nanchang murders 7000 taels and the opening of the port of Wuchengchi.

Polish Language For Poles

Warsaw, March 30.—Under orders from St. Petersburg, the inspector of schools will permit the use of Polish as the language of Instruction in all the schools and universities of Poland.

Just Out! Six New

Panoramic Post Cards.

TRAINING STATION, WASHINGTON SQUARE, BEACON ROCK. THE BEACH, HARBOR FRONT. THE CLIFFS.

SOLD BY

Geo H. Carr. Win. P. Clarke, Chus. D. Dadley, 5. & 10 Uent Store, Landiert & Son, Win. E. Mumford, W. T. Rutberford, D. E. Sullivan, A. A. Since, S. S. Thompson, Washington Source News Stand, J. T. Allen & Co., and by the publishers,

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STEADY AND PERMANENT POSITIONS
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350 St. Paul Street, Rochester, N. Y.
2-81-1w

Court of Probate, Middletown, R. 1...

Charles A. Peckerh B. A. D. 1960.

It is ordered the stand find account therewith, for examination and allowance.

It is ordered that the manner of robate, to be held at the Town Hand, a said Middletown, on Monday, the shreet day of April next, A. D. 1966, at one circle, p. m., and that notice thereof be published for four-teen days, once a week at least, in the Newport Mercury.

ALBERT L. CHARE,

Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate, Middletown, R. I., March 19, A. D. 1998.

JAMES T. PECKHAM presents to this Court his petition, in writing, praying that he may be appointed Administrator on the estate of his former Wife.

SARAH M. PECKHAM,
Into of said Middletown, who deceased intestate.

into of said Mindletown, who decensed inicentate.

It is ordered that the consideration of said
polition be referred to the Court of Probate
to be held at the Town. Hall, in said Middletown, on Monday, the sixteenth day of
April next, A. D. 1908, at One octock p.
n.a and that notice thereof he published for
fourteen days, once a week at lenst, in the
Xewport Mercury.

ALBERT In CHARE,
Probate Clerk.

PERRY HOUSE.

WASHINGTON SQUARE,

OPEN THROUGHOUT THE YEAR Under entirely new management.

Nowly furnished utiles with bath up to date.
Rater, \$1 up. Special Rates by the Week,
2-24 F. H. WISWKILL, Prop.

Sheriff's Sale.

STATE OF RHODE BLAND AND FRoy_{k} DENCE PLANTATIONS.

NEWFORT, SC.

Nawport, Decomber 5th, A. D. E.

Nawport, Decomber 5th, A. D. E.

BY VIRTT E and in pursame co at a street entern, Number 320, issued out of the 1th rief tour of the 1ffst Juddelal Listence (R. Lode branch, within and for the county of R. Lode branch, within and for the county of R. Lode branch, and returnante to the said County, A. D. 1965, and returnante to the said County, A. D. 1965, and returnante to the said County of September A. L. Bask, in favor of behavior of County, plaintiff, and, senies Joseph 1. In said County, plaintiff, and senies Joseph 1. In several county, plaintiff, and senies Joseph 1. Ray, 2d, allow-for an all the regim the said Execution on all the regim the senies of August, A. D. 1905, at 27 minutes and a series of the said Execution on the original with the said series of the attachment on the original with, in and to a certain said City of Newport, in said County of Newport, in the State of Hospital State of Hospital State of the said City of Newport, in said County of Newport, in the State of Hospital said City of Newport, in said County of Mr. Harrist North Westerly, by land now or formerly of T. Bowser, South Easterly, by Hast Court, and South Westerly, by Jind now or formerly of T. Bowser, South Easterly, by Jind now or formerly of Eagene O'Coneth, or bower otherwise bounded or described.

Notice is hereby given that i will sell the said attached and levied on estate at a l'ubside attached at a l'ubside at a c'cleck sees. for the said County of Newport on the 7th day of Harch A. B. 1906, at a s'cleck sees. for the sails faction of said execution, debt, interest on the same, costs of sult, my own fees and all contingent expenses, if sufficient.

FRANK L. DEBLOIS, Deputy Sheriff,

NEWPORT, March 7, 1906.

NEWPORT, Sc.
The above advertised sale is hereby adjurned to WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of April, A. D. 1906, at the same hour and place above named.

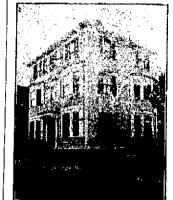
FRANK L. DEBLO S.
8-19-4W

NOTICE.

A BOUT 1,000 feet or more, of Box for Live.
Hedging, for sale by the subscriber, at
Bristol, R. 1. Frice given when called for.
LYMAN B. HOSWORTH,
Real Estate Agent,
Bristol, R. 1.
9-10-iw P. O. Box 45.

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A comfortable, pleasant home for Per-manent or Transient Guests, having all modern improvements and conveniences. New throughout. Large airy rooms, single or en suite.



House is beated by hot water.
Electricity and gas in each room.
Modern plumbing.
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Especially adapted for a family house. All home cooking. \$2 per day. Special terms to permanent guests.

FOR TERMS ADDRESS Cornelius Moriarty,

27 CLARKE STREET.

NEWPORT, R. J. F. W. PUTMAN, OPT. D.

Dispensing Optician.

SCIENTIFIC REFRACTIONIST

Formerly with H. A. HEATH & CO.

Children's Eyes a Specialty. If you have blarring vision, smarting eyes, if your bead aches a great deal of the time have it attended to at once by a competent man. The prescriptions that were on file at Heath & Co.'s are now on file at my office. Fine optical repairing of all kinds. Occulst's prescriptions given personal attention.

118 SPRING STREET.

8:30 a. m.-8:30 p. m.

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Improved Varieties

VEGETABLE SEEDS

Fernando Barker.

CLEARANCE SALE

Boots and Shoes,

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